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AND CONTINENTAL LAW

BY

EDWIN M. BORCHARD

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PREFATORY NOTE

This little volume is intended to furnish a guide to the bibliographic material on international law and continental law. The growing interest in these branches of law has made it seem desirable to present the bibliographies on the subject in such form that librarians and investigators may be aided in locating relevant literature. Bibliographies of Roman law, prior to Justinian's codification, have been omitted. This early literature of the Roman law is fully discussed in histories of the sources and literature of Roman law, such as those by Kipp, Conrat, Krüger, and E. C. Clark, and in works on *Pandektenrecht* like those by Vangerow and Windscheid. The literature of the civil law after the fall of the Western Roman Empire in 476 is noted in the bibliographies of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, which were the first of any importance. In discussing the bibliographies of modern continental law the general legal bibliographies dealing with the Continent as a whole have been first mentioned, followed then by national bibliographies of the autonomous countries of Europe. The method of treatment has been to discuss critically the bibliographic material available, taking up first bibliographies in the form of independent books; secondly, treatises in which bibliography is a prominent feature; thirdly, bibliographic information to be found in periodicals; fourthly, catalogues of law libraries, jurists, or publishers, having bibliographic value; and, lastly, bibliographies on special subjects. In the matter of capitalization in the titles of books the A. L. A. catalogue rules have been followed.

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This occasion is taken to express the author's thanks and appreciation to Mr. Charles Martel, Chief of the Catalogue Division of the Library of Congress, for his kindness in reading the manuscript and for his valuable suggestions, and to Miss R. L. Love for the preparation of the index.

EDWIN M. BORCHARD

Law Librarian

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Librarian of Congress

Washington, D. C., February, 1913

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INTRODUCTION

The interest awakened in this country within the last few years in the study of international law, comparative law, and jurisprudence indicates that our law is in a new period of development.

The calling of the First Hague Conference in 1899 inaugurated a new period in the development of international law. At that conference, as also at the Hague Conference of 1907, and at the London Naval Conference of 1908, definite rules were established to regulate many of the more perplexing situations and legal relations created by modern international intercourse, both in time of peace and of war. Besides these important events, the numerous conferences on private international law, both in Europe and on the American Continent; the many congresses on special branches of the law, such as on maritime law, bills of exchange, copyright and patents; and the adoption of methods to remove causes of international conflict and peaceably to settle differences—with the consequent growth in the peace movement—have all helped to create a new interest in the study of international law, both as a body of legal rules and as a science. The efforts of nations and the labors of organizations like the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the Institute of International Law, the International Law Association, and the American Society of International Law, together with the proposed Academy of International Law at The Hague, can only stimulate a more intensive study of international law.

In the field of continental law evidence is to be found on all sides of a renewed interest in its history and modern development. It is hardly necessary to point out that the constant increase of intercourse of individuals and corporations with foreign countries has brought the rules of positive law in those countries within the scope of the practising lawyer. Publications such as the 26-volume work "The Commercial Laws of the World," Kohler and Mintz's "Patent Laws of the World," and the Guides to foreign law published by the Library of Congress are created in response to the need for a practical knowledge of foreign law, first felt in the field of commerce.

Again, in social science recent years indicate a fruitful emancipation from our insularity. Never before has there been manifest such a live interest in the legislative methods adopted by foreign countries to solve the social, industrial, and economic problems of the day. The investigations of the Monetary Commission; the study of foreign labor legislation conducted by the United States Bureau of Labor, and the American Association for Labor Legislation, and the practical use made of this research both in our national and state legislatures; the recent recommendation of the President for the adoption of a system of cooperative credit facilities, analogous to that of Germany, for those engaged in agriculture; the work of the comparative law bureau of the American Bar Association; the organization of the Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, and the translations of leading European works on penology and criminology into the English language—all these are distinct phenomena, a few among many, indicating the extent to which foreign law and experience are becoming the subject of study.

Finally, our legal education is making strides hitherto unknown. Beginning with the pioneer work of a few jurists, the realization of our educational deficiencies in law has spread through the entire profession. Until recent years our law has been treated as an isolated body of rules, often removed from the experience of the past and again often impressed with archaic interpretations which ignored modern needs and the experience of other countries. The Association of American Law Schools has contributed greatly to bridge the gap between the past and the present by publishing the "Select essays in Anglo-American legal history" and now "The continental legal history series." For the first time the Anglo-American lawyer is enabled to examine the whole tree of legal knowledge—its roots in Roman and Germanic law, its growth before independent branches (like the Anglo-Saxon) left the main trunk, and the relation of the various branches to one another. The study of our present problems of superfluous technicalities in procedure, and of the application of mechanical rules and outworn conceptions to changing social conditions, will, in the light of a past history in which the same phenomena have occurred, offer experience and give promise for their satisfactory solution in the future. The recognition of the aim and utility of law as a vital instrument fashioned to meet social ends and as a regulative agency in the adjustment of individual interests finds us again turning to continental Europe, where the history of legal thought through the vicissitudes of its various schools—the natural, the historical, the philosophical (in its various branches), and, finally, the sociological—helps us in arriving at a sound philosophy of law. Here again the last year or two has given us Pound's valuable contribution *The scope and purpose of sociological jurisprudence* and the early volumes in the "Modern

legal philosophy series," whose object is to place within the horizon of the American student and lawyer the history and development of juristic thought and the relation between law and social, economic, and industrial needs.

This brief survey of recent events will show the wide range within which foreign legal institutions and conditions interest the American lawyer, legislator, and scholar. To place the literature of this vast field both in its history and in its modern development more systematically before the investigator, this guide to the first necessary step in scientific study, the mastery of bibliography, has been prepared.

THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND CONTINENTAL LAW

INTERNATIONAL LAW

Bibliographies of international law are not many in number. Bibliographic information on the subject is to be obtained largely in certain sections of the important treatises on international law and in the periodical literature. A few bibliographic works were published in the eighteenth century; the majority of them are of little value and will be referred to but briefly. These works are: The general bibliography of *Groening*,¹ published in 1701; the bibliography of the dissertations and other literature on the subject, appended to Glafey's ² *Vollständige Geschichte des Rechts der Vernunft* (1739); the three volumes of *Meister's* ³ collection (1749); the handbook for diplomatic officers of *Römer*,⁴ the first part of which contains a compilation of the literature of international law and diplomacy (1791); and the work by *Roth*,⁵

¹ Groening. *Bibliotheca juris gentium communis*. Hamburg, 1701-1703.

² Glafey, A. F. *Vollständige geschichte des rechts der vernunft* Nebst einer bibliotheca juris naturae et gentium, in welcher zugleich die einzelnen dissertationen und andere kleinere schriften nach den materien in alphabetischer ordnung dargelegt werden. Leipzig, Riegel, 1739.

³ Meister, C. F. G. *Bibliotheca juris naturae et gentium*. Goettingen, Vandenhöck, 1749-1757. 3 vol.

⁴ Römer, C. H. von. *Handbuch für gesandte*. Leipzig, Fried. Schneider, 1791.

⁵ Roth, J. Th. *Litteratur der staatsverhältnisse zwischen Deutschland und Frankreich*. Weissenbourg, Jacobi, 1798. Vol. 1.

which is confined to the literature of the diplomatic relations between Germany and France, and of which only one volume was published (1798).

By all means the most important bibliography of the eighteenth century is the work of *Ompteda*,¹ published in 1785, which deals with all the early material and discusses it with descriptive detail and frequently with critical evaluation. This work was continued by the supplementary volume of *C. A. von Kamptz*,² published in 1817, which discusses the literature appearing from 1784 to the date of publication. *Ompteda*'s subject classification and divisions are maintained in *von Kamptz*'s work.

In 1885 Prof. *Alphonse Rivier*³ published a critical bibliography of the literature on international law antedating Grotius's epoch-making work on the law of war and peace (1625). Rivier also prepared a critical bibliography of the literature after that period, and published it in the introductory volume of *Holtzendorff's Handbuch* (*infra*, p. 15). The early literature of international law was likewise discussed by *S. Gemma*⁴ in a monograph published in Italy in 1900. A new bibliography of international law, listing the works that appear in French, has been announced. It is to

¹ *Ompteda*, D. H. L. F. *Litteratur des gesammten sowohl natürlichen als positiven völkerrechts*. Regensburg, J. L. Montag . . . 1785. 672 p.

² *Kamptz*, C. A. von. *Neue literatur des völkerrechts seit dem jahre 1784; als ergänzung und fortsetzung des werks des gesandten von Ompteda* . . . Berlin, Duncker & Humblot, 1817. 384 p.

³ Rivier, Alphonse. *Note sur la littérature du droit des gens avant la publication du Jus belli ac pacis de Grotius (1625)*. Bruxelles, 1885. 75 p.

⁴ *Gemma*, S. *Introduzione allo studio del diritto pubblico internazionale considerato nel suo svolgimento scientifico*. Fasc. 1: *La letteratura del diritto pubblico internazionale nel suo periodo frammentario e nella sua prima sistemazione*. Bologna, N. Zanichelli, 1900. 48 p.

be issued quarterly, and will give contents notes of the principal publications.¹ A critical bibliography of the Argentine contributions to the literature of private international law is contained in *Monsecur's*² treatise on the private international law of the Argentine Republic.

Select bibliographies of international law are to be found in a number of general treatises. Among the more important of those which appeared during the first half of the nineteenth century is Professor Schmelzing's³ *Systematischer Grundriss des praktischen europäischen Völker-Rechtes*, volume one of which (pp. 58-65) deals with the bibliography of the science of international law, and volume two (pp. 277-290) with the bibliographic sources of international treaties. One of the many editions of *Vattel's* celebrated work on international law was published in 1839 by *d'Hauterive*⁴; this edition contains a bibliographic compendium of international law. *Miruss's*⁵ work on European diplomacy contains in its supplement a bibliography of diplomacy. The *Manuel diplomatique* of Karl von Martens,⁶ published in 1822, included a select bibliography (pp. 577-620). The

¹ Bibliographie trimestrielle de droit international. Législation comparée—diplomatie—colonisation, etc. Paris, 1912 et seq.

² Monsecur, Sylla J. El derecho internacional privado en la República Argentina. Apuntaciones bibliográficas. Buenos Aires, Biedma, 1898. 136 p.

³ Schmelzing, J. Systematischer grundriss des praktischen europäischen völker-rechtes. Rudolstadt, 1818-1819. 2 vol.

⁴ Vattel. Le droit des gens . . . de Vattel. Nouv. édition . . . avec un compendium bibliographique du droit de la nature et des gens et du droit public moderne, par le comte d'Hauterive. Paris, Rey & Gravier, 1839. 2 vol.

⁵ Miruss, A. Das europäische gesandtschaftsrecht, nebst einem anhang von dem gesandtschaftsrechte des deutschen bundes, einer bücherkunde des gesandtschaftsrechts und erläuternden beilagen. Leipzig, Engelmann, 1847.

⁶ Martens, Karl von. Manuel diplomatique; ou, Précis des droits et des fonctions des agents diplomatiques . . . Paris, Treuttel & Würtz, 1822. 622 p.

same author's classic *Guide diplomatique*¹ also contains a select bibliography of international law and diplomatic history, subdivided according to class of material and by country. It includes also a catalogue of maps. G. F. de Martens's *Précis*, edition by Charles Vergé,² which appeared in 1858, contains in its introduction a bibliography of international law (pp. 69-76), and at the end of volume two a *bibliographie raisonnée* classified by subject matter and arranged alphabetically within the subject.

The works of the second half of the nineteenth century useful for bibliographic purposes are more numerous. One of the most valuable is Mohl's *Geschichte und Literatur der Staatswissenschaften*,³ published in 1855, of which volume one (pp. 335-470) discusses critically the international law literature of the first half of the nineteenth century. Klüber's⁴ treatise must also be reckoned among the more important for the present purposes. The 1861 edition of his *Droit des gens moderne de l'Europe* contained in its supplement (pp. 419-468) a select bibliography of the subject; in the 1874 edition by Ott, the bibliography covers pages 471-527.

¹ Martens, Karl von. . . . *Guide diplomatique; ou Traité des droits, des immunités et des devoirs des ministres publics, des agents diplomatiques et consulaires, dans toute l'étendue de leurs fonctions; précédé de considérations générales sur l'étude de la diplomatie; suivi d'un Traité du style des compositions diplomatiques, d'une Bibliographie diplomatique choisie, et d'un Catalogue systématique de cartes de géographie ancienne et moderne, rédigé par M. Ch. Picquet.* Paris, J. P. Aillaud, 1837. 2 vol. in 3.

² Martens, G. F. de. *Précis du droit des gens moderne de l'Europe.* Nouv. édit. par Ch. Vergé . . . suivie d'une Bibliographie raisonnée du droit des gens. Paris, Guillaumin, 1858. 2 vol.

³ Mohl, Robert von. *Geschichte und literatur der staatswissenschaften.* Erlangen, Enke, 1855-58. 3 vol.

⁴ Klüber, J. L. *Droit des gens moderne de l'Europe.* Avec un supplément contenant une bibliothèque choisie du droit des gens, par J. L. Klüber. Revu, annoté et complété par M. A. Ott. 2. éd. Paris, Guillaumin et C., Durand & Pedone-Lauriel, 1874.

Renault's¹ introduction to international law, published in 1879, contains at pages 55-80 a critical bibliography. This work, incidentally, while not used to any degree in this country or at the present time, is one of the best introductory treatises published. Holtzendorff's² and Rivier's well-known introduction to international law, published both in German and French editions in 1888 and 1889, respectively, contains a bibliographic sketch, "*Esquisse d'une histoire littéraire des systèmes et méthodes du droit des gens*," which is important, particularly for the documentary material listed. This book constitutes volume one of Holtzendorff's well-known *Handbuch des Völkerrechts*. The bibliographic essay summarizes the theory and philosophy of international law as portrayed in the works of the long list of writers since Grotius.

Vincent³ and Pénaud's *Dictionnaire* of private international law contains an exhaustive general bibliography at the beginning of the work and special bibliographies under the various words in the dictionary. Holtzendorff's⁴ *Handbuch des Völkerrechts*, to which the leading scholars of Europe contributed special articles, contains much bibliographic information at the head of each chapter. Phillimore's⁵ *Commentaries*, the third edition of which, in four

¹ Renault, Louis. *Introduction à l'étude du droit international*. Paris, L. Larose, 1879. 88 p.

² Holtzendorff, Fr. von, & Rivier, A. *Introduction au droit des gens, recherches philosophiques, historiques et bibliographiques*. Hamburg, 1888. 524 p.

Same. German edition. Bruxelles, Muquardt, 1888. 526 p.

³ Vincent & Pénaud. *Dictionnaire de droit international privé*. Paris, Larose & Forcel. 1888.

Same. Supplement. 1889.

⁴ Holtzendorff, F. J. W. P. *Handbuch des völkerrechts* . . . Berlin, C. Habel, 1885-89. 4 vol.

Same. Registerbändchen. Hamburg, A. G., 1889. 136 p.

⁵ Phillimore, Sir R. J. *Commentaries upon international law* . . . 3rd ed. London, Butterworth, 1879-1889. 4 vol.

volumes, appeared in 1879 to 1889, also include select bibliographies.

Ernest Nys in his various writings lays special stress on biography and bibliography. In Chapter IX, Volume I (pp. 213-328) of his *Le droit international*,¹ he deals chronologically with the authors of international law and their works, commencing with the precursors of Grotius and coming down to the present day. A somewhat similar method of treatment for the American names identified with international law is followed in his *Les Etats-Unis et le droit des gens*² (pp. 146-161). In the field of American diplomatic history, attention may be called to the "brief bibliography of American diplomacy" contained in Chapter VIII (pp. 241-293) of Albert Bushnell Hart's *Foundations of American foreign policy*.³

Among recent works, *Fleischmann's*⁴ source book of international law, containing the important international treaties, agreements, protocols, and other documents, is useful for bibliographic purposes in that each document is accompanied by references to relevant literature in which the document is discussed.

*Weiss's*⁵ well-known treatise on private international law, in five volumes, of which the second edition began publication in 1907, contains considerable bibliographic information at the beginning of each subject discussed—for example, "nationality," "aliens," etc.

¹ Nys, Ernest. *Le Droit international, les principes, les théories, les faits*. Bruxelles, Castaigne, 1904. 3 vol. 2nd ed., 1911.

² Nys, Ernest. *Les Etats-Unis et le droit des gens*. Bruxelles, Rev. de Droit International, 1909. 166 p. Reprinted from the *Revue de droit international et de législation comparée*, 1909.

³ Hart, Albert Bushnell. *The foundations of American foreign policy*. New York, Macmillan, 1901.

⁴ Fleischmann, Max. *Völkerrechtsquellen*. Halle, 1905.

⁵ Weiss, André. *Traité théorique et pratique de droit international privé*. . . 2nd ed. Paris, L. Larose & L. Tenin, 1907. 5 vol.

Three popular manuals of international law, new editions of which have appeared within the last year or two, are those by *Bonfils*,¹ *Despagnet*,² and *Oppenheim*.³ Each of these works contains select bibliographies at the head of its chapter divisions. The select bibliographies at the end of each chapter and the long list of authorities cited in Amos S. Hershey's ⁴ *Essentials of international public law* (1912) are useful additions to the bibliographic literature of the subject.

The bibliographic references in the syllabus printed at the head of Scott's *Cases on international law*⁵ are of value.

The printed cards for the complete collection of the books on international law and diplomacy in the Library of Congress can now be obtained from the Library. They constitute one of the best sources of bibliographic information, although the collection is somewhat weak in seventeenth and eighteenth century material.

The most important source of bibliographic information on international law within the last 25 years has been periodical literature, of which there is now a not inconsiderable quantity. One of the best modern contributors to this form of literature, both on its technical and its bibliographic side, was the late Professor Felix Stoerk, of Greifswald. In 1883 Professor Stoerk contributed an article on the bibliography of inter-

¹ Bonfils, Henri J. F. X. *Manuel de droit international privé*. 6. 6-1 par Paul Fauchille. Paris, A. Rousseau, 1912. 1121 p.

² Despagnet, F. C. R. *Cours de droit international public* . . . 4. éd. . . . par Ch. de Boeck . . . Paris, L. Larose & L. Tenin, 1910. 1430 p.

³ Oppenheim, L. F. L. *International law, a treatise* . . . 2nd ed. London, New York, Longmans, Green & Co., 1912. 2 vol.

⁴ Hershey, Amos S. *The essentials of international public law*. New York, Macmillan, 1912. 558 p.

⁵ Scott, J. B. *Cases on international law*. St. Paul, West Pub. Co., 1906. 961 p.

national law for the years 1880 to 1883 to the *Centralblatt für Rechtswissenschaft*, edited by Kirchenheim (Leipzig, Hinrichs). In 1895 he prepared a similar comprehensive survey of the literature of international law published during the years 1884 to 1894 (40 pages). This monograph appeared as part of the book called *Juristischer Litteraturbericht 1884-1894*, which was published as a supplement to Kirchenheim's *Centralblatt für Rechtswissenschaft*. It is exhaustive and one of the most valuable contributions to the bibliography of the subject.

In 1905 a notable undertaking in international legal bibliography was the publication of the four volumes of the *Tables générales du Journal du droit international privé*, edited by Clunet (Paris, Marchal & Godde). The work is not merely an index to the volumes of the *Journal*, which began publication in 1874, but the work includes classified lists of most of the important books published since that time. The *Journal*, by the publication annually of an extensive systematic bibliography, keeps the *Tables* up to date. The material in the *Tables générales* is arranged chronologically, alphabetically, by titles of articles, by authors, systematically, and in other forms. The first volume contains about 10,000 titles on the literature of international law; volume two contains lists of treaties and an exhaustive index to the treaties of France with other countries on all subjects; volumes three and four consist of an analytical bibliography, by subject matter, of the whole field of international law.

Professor Bulmerincq, of Heidelberg, contributed an annual report on recent international literature to Schmoller's *Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung, und Volkswirtschaft im Deutschen Reich* (Leipzig, Duncker & Humblot, 1877 et seq.). In the *Archives diplomatiques*, a monthly periodical of diplomacy and history, each number contains a bibliography of books and periodical articles relating to international law

(Paris, Amyot, 1861 et seq.). The proceedings of the Institute of International Law, published as the *Annuaire de l'Institut de droit international* from 1887 on, include annually, under the title *Répertoire méthodique*, an index of the principal works and periodical articles on private and public international law. The *Nouvelle revue historique de droit français* . . . published since 1877 (Paris, L. Larose), prints in its annual *Bulletin bibliographique* a somewhat incomplete bibliography on international law. The same incompleteness may be noted in the case of the *Revue du droit public et de la science politique* (Paris, Giard & Brière, 1884 et seq.), which contains short bibliographies of the principal works published during the year on constitutional, international, and administrative law. The *Revue générale de droit international public* (Paris, Pedone), published since 1894, undertook in two or three different years—for example, 1904 and 1906—to publish a general bibliography of public international law; it included books and periodicals, but was not divided according to subject matter—authors and titles of books and articles, countries, and subjects being listed in one alphabet. Up to 1903 the editors of this periodical also published a survey of the contents of the more important periodicals dealing with international relations.

Among the best of the current bibliographic sources of international legal literature is the *Revue de droit international privé*, founded by Darras (Paris, Larose & Tenin, 1905 et seq.), and edited since his death by Professor de Lapradelle. It publishes yearly an extensive systematic bibliography of international law which, while intended to be limited to private international law, has incorporated in the section known as "general works" practically all the important treatises on public international law as well. Its classification is that usually adopted for private international law. It is especially

valuable for its lists of official publications, conferences, and congresses, divided by subject matter. The *Rivista di diritto internazionale*, edited in Rome by Professors Anzilotti and Ricci-Busatti, includes an annual *Spoglio di periodici*, or survey of the contents, with descriptive and brief critical notes, of the principal periodical articles on international law, divided by country of publication (Rome, Bocca, 1906 et seq.). The *Revue de droit international et de législation comparée*, published at Brussels since 1869, and now edited by Asser, Westlake, and Nys, publishes more book reviews than the other international law periodicals; otherwise its general bibliographic information is not important. The *Revue d'histoire diplomatique* (Paris, E. Leroux), published since 1887, contained in each number a bibliographic bulletin of the books and articles on international law and diplomacy, arranged by country; this bibliographic feature of the publication ceased, however, in 1898. The *Jahrbuch für den internationalen Rechtsverkehr* (München, Rentsch, 1912) contains an extensive bibliography covering the years 1910-11.

Some of the American literature may be noted as more or less reliable sources for current international law bibliography. Jones's *Index to legal periodicals*, of which two volumes appeared in 1887 and 1899, respectively, will be brought down to 1909 by the early publication of the third volume (Boston, Boston Book Company); it indexes the American and English periodical articles on international law under their specific subjects. The *Law library journal and index to legal periodicals*, published by the Association of American Law Libraries (Chicago), which has been issued since 1908, indexes the American and English periodical articles under the general heading "International law." The *Bibliography of legal science* (the German edition of which first made its appearance

in January, 1910; the American edition in January, 1911) gives descriptive notes of current articles, English and foreign, on the subject. The *American journal of international law* (New York, Baker, Voorhis & Co., 1907 et seq.) has a few pages in each number listing recent periodical articles, English and foreign, on the subject. One feature of this journal is a section devoted to public documents relating to international law, which includes official publications of all countries. The *American political science review* (Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University), published since 1907, includes among its bibliographies in each number a section devoted to international law, both in the form of books and periodical articles. The *Law magazine and review* publishes from time to time lists of recent books on international law, prepared during the last few years by Thomas Baty. The *Association for international conciliation*, whose headquarters are at Columbia University, New York, has since April, 1908, published a monthly bulletin of books, pamphlets, and magazine articles dealing with international relations.

A number of special bibliographies deserve mention. The three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Grotius, who is popularly considered the father of international law, was the occasion for the publication by Rogge¹ of a descriptive bibliography of the works of that celebrated scholar. A catalogue of the works of Grotius and of books relating to him was presented in 1890 to the Holland Society of New York.² It is a reprint of what was originally a bookseller's catalogue, and

¹ Rogge, H. C. *Biblioteca Grotiana. Hugonis Grotii operum descriptio bibliographica.* Hagae Comitum, Nijhoff, 1883. 78 p.

² Holland society of New York, Library. *Catalogue of the works of Grotius and of books relating to him presented to the Holland society of New York by its president, Robert B. Roosevelt . . . October, 1890.* [New York, The Society, 1890?] 28 p.

both in completeness and reliability is much inferior to Rogge's work.

A bibliography on extradition, confined practically to American and English material on the subject, was issued in 1903 as a pamphlet by the Indianapolis Public Library.¹ A general bibliography on extradition is to be found at pages III-XXIII of Bernard's² work on that subject. A bibliography on prize law by Posse appears in the *Zeitschrift für internationales Recht* (vol. 21, 1911, pages 123-131). The Library of Congress has issued several useful publications on topics in international law. The one is a *List of references on recognition in international law and practice*,³ prepared in 1904; another a *List of references on international arbitration*,⁴ issued in 1908; and a third list deals with *Interoceanic canals and railway routes*,⁵ issued in 1900. The bibliography of international arbitration, which was promised by La Fontaine as part two of his *Bibliographie de la paix*, has not up to this time appeared. There are two useful bibliographic works on the Near Eastern Question—one, in French, by Bengesco,⁶ dealing with the books published in France and Belgium on that subject between 1821 and 1897; the other an extensive *List of works*

¹ List of books and magazine articles on international extradition examined and referred to in the proceedings to extradite James Lynchlaun. Pending before Charles W. Moore, U. S. Commissioner at Indianapolis. Aug. 24 to Oct. 31, 1903.

² Bernard, P. *Traité théorique et pratique de l'extradition*. 2. éd. Paris, Duchemin, 1890. 2 vol.

³ List of references on recognition in international law and practice. Compiled under direction of A. P. C. Griffin. Washington, G. P. O., 1904. 18 p.

⁴ List of references on international arbitration. Compiled under the direction of A. P. C. Griffin. Washington, G. P. O., 1908. 151 p.

⁵ List of books and of articles in periodicals relating to interoceanic canal and railway routes . . . By Hugh A. Morrison, jr. . . . Washington, G. P. O., 1900. 174 p.

⁶ Bengesco, Georges. *Essai d'une notice bibliographique sur la question d'Orient*. Orient européen 1821-1897. Bruxelles, P. Lacomblez, 1897. 327 p.

in the New York Public Library relating to the "near eastern question" and the Balkan States,¹ published in 1910.

The bibliography of international peace is scattered through the bibliographies and readers' guides of the general periodicals. In book form we may note the following: A pamphlet by Edwin D. Mead,² of Boston, entitled the *Literature of the peace movement*; an extensive bibliography of peace, edited by the distinguished bibliographer and pacifist La Fontaine,³ published by the *Institut International de la Paix* of Monaco, as contribution no. 38 to the *Bibliographia Universalis* of the Institut International de Bibliographie of Brussels, which was preceded by the publication in 1891 of his *Essai*⁴ on the same subject; a volume entitled *A library of peace and war*,⁵ which consists of lists of the one hundred best books on peace and war prepared in competition for prizes, four of these lists being printed in the volume; and a list of books on international peace, with references to periodicals, contained in the Brooklyn Public Library.⁶ Andrea Rapisardi-Mirabelli⁷ has recently published a monograph on war which

¹ List of works in the New York Public Library relating to the near eastern question and the Balkan States, including European Turkey and modern Greece . . . New York, 1910. 166 p.

² Mead, Edwin D. The literature of the Peace movement . . . [Boston] 12 p.

³ La Fontaine, H. Bibliographie de la paix et de l'arbitrage international. t. 1: Mouvement pacifique. Monaco, 1904. 280p. cf. p. 22. supra.

⁴ La Fontaine, H. Essai de bibliographie de la paix. Bruxelles, T. Lombaerts, 1891. 25 p.

⁵ A Library of peace & war. With an introduction by Francis W. Hirst . . . London, Printed by the North of England Newspaper Co. (Ltd.), Darlington, for the Speaker Publishing Co. (Ltd.) [1907?] 57 p.

⁶ International peace. A list of books with references to periodicals in the Brooklyn Public Library. Brooklyn, N. Y., Brooklyn Public Library, 1908. 53 p.

⁷ Rapisardi-Mirabelli, Andrea. La Guerra, con nota bibliografica. Firenze, Sansoni, 1912. 78 p.

includes a critical bibliography. In addition, brief mention may be made of the following publications: A catalogue of the works on peace and international law in the Nobel Institute, of which volume one, covering peace, has already been issued; a catalogue of the works on war and peace in the International Peace Bureau at Berne, covering 22 pages; and a supplement to the 1911 volume of the Resolutions of the Council of the Interparliamentary Union, consisting of 15 pages of bibliography dealing especially with the publications of the branches of the Interparliamentary Union. Nor should we fail to mention the *Annuaire de la vie internationale*, founded by A. H. Fried, the noted pacifist. This work is published by the *Institut international de la paix* at Monaco (1905 et seq.). The first edition of Fried's *Handbuch der Friedensbewegung* (Wien & Leipzig, Reichenbach, . . . 1905), contained a ten-page bibliography (pp. 434-443). Only volume one of the second edition of this work (1911) has thus far been issued; in volume two, the bibliography presented in the first edition will undoubtedly take account of the growth in the literature on peace. A small bibliography of 1,000 newspaper articles written by A. H. Fried,¹ was published in 1908 by the *Friedens-Warte* in Vienna. Senator La Fontaine, of Brussels, is to take a prominent part in the publication of bibliographies issued under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Bibliographies on the effect of war on economics are now in preparation and will be followed probably by others. The Institute of International Law, in connection with the new Academy of International Law established at The Hague, will probably also undertake the publication of a bibliography of international law.

¹ Verzeichnis von 1000 zeitung-artikeln Alfred H. Fried's zur friedensbewegung (bis März 1908). Berlin, Friedens-Warte, 1908. 80 p.

There are a few catalogues and publisher's lists which constitute bibliographic sources of value. The most important of these is the *Bibliographie du droit international* compiled by Marquis de Olivart¹ of Madrid, which professes to be a catalogue of his own collection. This collection has now come to Harvard University. We may note in passing that it consists very largely of literature on political science. The Department of State has at various times published catalogues² of the works in the library of that department. From 1892 to 1902 this department published semi-annually a *List of books, pamphlets, and maps received at the library*³ by purchase, exchange, and gift, with references also to articles in periodicals relating to the law of nations, diplomacy, history, and political science, supplemented by a list of periodicals and newspapers received.

Martinus Nijhoff at the Hague is one of the most active publishers in the field of comparative and international law. On the occasion of the meeting of the Second Peace Conference at the Hague, in 1907, Nijhoff published a catalogue of the principal works on public international law, in fifty-two pages; this has been continued up to 1910 by the publication of his monthly lists of the principal books on continental law, since which time a list of the new works appears quarterly on hectographed sheets. One section is devoted to inter-

¹ Olivart, Marquis de. *Bibliographie du droit international*. 2nd. ed. Paris, A. Pedone, 1905-1910. 4 parts in one volume of 1280 p. Part 1 is a catalogue of Olivart's Library up to 1899. The other parts consist of supplements and addenda.

² Catalogue of the works relative to the law of nations and diplomacy in the Library of the Department of State. May, 1881. Washington, G. P. O., 1881.

Same. [1886] A.-C. 111 p.

Same. 1897. 110 p.

³ A list of books, pamphlets, and maps received at the library of the Department of State . . . 1892-1902 No. 1-26.

national law, and the principal current books on the subject may generally be found in it; its bibliographic value is somewhat lessened by the fact that the place of publication and publisher are omitted. At the end of 1911 Nijhoff issued another catalogue of international law, which contains much of the more valuable material in this field.

CONTINENTAL LAW

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries legal bibliographies dealt with the legal literature of Europe in general and were not confined to any particular country; only with the political demarcations which took place after the Congress of Vienna is there any real national division in legal bibliographies apparent. As late as 1850, however, the publication of general bibliographies on the law of all Europe was still frequent. In general, the authorship of these bibliographic publications has been confined to the Germans and the French, with the Germans always predominating. In the following sketch we shall consider first the general legal bibliographies, in their chronological order, taking up later those dealing with the national legal literature of the different countries of Europe.

The earliest modern bibliographer of any note was Konrad Gesner (1516-1565). His *Bibliotheca universalis*,¹ which was first published in 1545, has a division devoted to law. It is a good source of information for the legal literature of the middle ages. Supplements and later editions appeared up to 1585. The next bibliographic publication of any interest in law was Ziletti's² index of all the books of law. It first

¹ Gesner, Konrad. *Bibliotheca universalis*. Tiguri, 1545-55. 4 vol. in 2. Supplements under different titles in 1574 and 1583-5 and in intermediate years.

² Ziletti, G. B. *Index librorum omnium nomina complectens, in utroque jure tam Pontificio quam Caesareo* . . . Venetiis, 1559.

appeared in 1559 and was published in later editions by other editors up to 1585; it is incomplete and not considered especially reliable. In 1680 *Beughem*¹ published a similar bibliography of all the works which had appeared in Europe since 1651. In 1686 *Simon*² and *Bruncau* published a chronological bibliography of the principal authors on civil and canon law since the time of Imerius, with critical notes of their works. In 1688 the fifth edition of the extensive seven-volume bibliography of *Fontana*,³ generally known by the name of *Amphitheatrum legale*, was published.

¹ Beughem, C. A. Bibliographia juridica et politica novissima, perpetuo continuanda, sive conspectus primus catalogi librorum juridicorum, canonicorum, legalium, politico-legalium, ut et politicorum. quotquot currente hoc semi sæculo, id est ab anno reparatae salutis 1651 per universam Europam, in quavis linguâ, orientali tum graeca, latina, gallica, hispanica, italica, anglica, germanica et belgica, aut novi aut emendatiores et auctiores typis prodierunt. Undique acquisitis subsidiis adornata et adornanda opera ac studio C. A. Beughem. Amstelodami, apud Janssonio-Waesbergios, 1680-1681.

² Simon, Denis. I. Nouvelle bibliothèque historique et chronologique des principaux auteurs et interprètes du droit civil, canonique et particulier de plusieurs états et provinces, depuis Imerius, avec les caractères de leurs esprits et des jugements sur leurs ouvrages. Ensemble l'idée d'un bon juge et une dissertation touchant les coutumes. Nouv. éd., Paris, Robert-Pépie, 1692-1695. 2 vol.

II. Supplément à la Bibliothèque de Simon, contenant le tableau des commentateurs des coutumes et la table des arrestographes, avec remarques, par Bruncau. Paris, 1686.

³ Fontana, A. Amphitheatrum legale in quo quilibet operum legalium auctor habet suam sedem ordine alphabetico collocatam, sue bibliotheca legalis amplissima in qua recensentur omnes auctores cum omnibus eorum operibus in jure editis, et in qua datur etiam sedes praecisa abecedario indice designata omnium et quarumcumque rerum, verborum et materialium, quae in Corpore juris Pontificii et Caesarei ac in supradictorum auctorum operibus, tam ex professo quam sparsim sed fuse pertractantur. 5. ed. Parma, Typis Josephi ab Oleo et Hippolyti Rosati, 1688-1694. 7 vol. (in 5).

Undoubtedly the most important of these early bibliographies of law is the classic *Lipenius*,¹ the first edition of which appeared in 1679. The work was brought down as far as 1823 by later editors, who increased considerably the size of the work and continued it by the publication of supplements. It is often incomplete in its bibliographical information, but nevertheless is considered the best bibliography on early continental law. The work of *Georg Beyer*² deserves special mention because he was the first professor, 1698, to give a course on the bibliography of law; the book first appeared in 1726, continuations being brought out by *Jenichen* in 1738, by *Hommel* in 1749 and 1750, and by *Frank* in 1758. In 1725 *G. Slevogt*³ published a similar critical bibliography of rare books in law. *Struvius*,⁴ a professor of law at Jena, is the author of a work which has retained its value to the

¹ Lipenius, M. *Bibliotheca realis juridica, omnium materialium rerum et titulorum, in universo universi juris ambitu occurrentium*. . . . Francofurti ad Mœnum, Johan. Friderici, 1679.

Same. post F. G. Struvii curas . . . a G. A. Jenichen edita. Lipsiae, apud Frider. Matth. Frisium, 1736.

Same. Supplementa, emendationes et illustrationes ad Bibliothecam juridicam Lipenio-Jenichianam; auct. G. A. Lipenio . . . Lipsiae, J. C. Langenhemius, 1743.;—and 2 supplements, 2 vol. 1757.

Same. Supplementa . . . coll. et dig. A. F. Schott. Lipsiae, 1775.

Same. Supplementorum . . . vol. II, coll. et digessit Renat. Car. de Senkenberg . . . Lipsiae, Fritsch, 1789.

Same. Supplementorum . . . vol. III—IV auctore Lud. God. Madihn. Breslau, Joh. Frid. Korn, 1816 & 1823. 2 vol.

² Beyer, Georg. *De utili et necessaria autorum juridicorum et juris arti inservientium notitia schediasma, exhibens indicem autorum, quos recitandos et excerptendos sibi proposuit cum specimine futuri laboris duas autorum decades sistente. II editio priori pluribus auctor et emendatior*. Lipsiae, 1726.

³ Slevogt, G. *Nachricht von einigen anserlesensten, grösstentheils raren, alten und neuen juristischen büchern*. Jena, 1725.

⁴ Struvius, B. G. *Bibliotheca juris selecta secundum ordinem litterarum disposita et ad singulas juris partes directa. Accessit bibliotheca selectissima juris studiosorum*. . . . Jena, 1703.

present day. His select bibliography, the first edition of which appeared in 1703, is still consulted by jurists; the work went through nine editions, the last appearing in 1758. In 1748 *J. A. Hoffmann*¹ published his select bibliography of all branches of the law.

Other eighteenth century law books of a bibliographic character are *Ferraris's*² eight-volume bibliography of law, ethics, and theology (1746); *Gerstlacher's*³ *Juristische Bibliothek* (1758); *Eisenhardt's*⁴ literary history of law (1763); Professor *Nettelbladt's*⁵ principles of the literary history of law (1764); *Hommel's*⁶ literature of law, the first edition of which was published in 1761, the second in 1779; *König's*⁷ treatise on general legal literature, published in two volumes in 1785; and the four-volume *Bibliothèque de l'homme public* (1790),⁸ a critical analysis of the principal French and foreign works on politics, legislation, finance, commerce, and private

¹ Hoffmann, J. A. Auserlesene jedoch vollständige juristische bibliothek, worinne die auserlesensten wercke, bücher und academische abhandlungen. Jena, Schultze, 1748.

² Ferraris. Prompta bibliotheca canonica, juridica, moralis . . . Bononiae, 1746. 8 vol.

Same. Later editions published every few years, last being published in Rome, 1888. 9 vol

³ Gerstlacher. Juristische bibliothek. Stuttgart, 1758-62.

⁴ Eisenhardt. Institutiones historiae juris litterariae. Ed. nova . . . Helmstadii, 1763.

⁵ Nettelbladt. Initia historiae litterariae juridicae universalis. Halæ Magd., 1764.

Same. 2nd ed. 1774.

⁶ Hommel. Litteratura juris. Lipsiæ, 1761.

Same. 2nd ed. 1779.

⁷ König, H. J. O. Lehrbuch der allgemeinen juristischen litteratur. Nebst einem namen- und sachen-register über beide theile. Halle, 1785. 2 vol.

⁸ Bibliothèque de l'homme public . . . par M. le Marquis de Condorcet, M. de Peysonel, M. le Chapelier et autres gens des lettres. Paris, 1790-92. 4 vol.

and public law. Attention may also be called to Dufour's¹ *Questions illustres*, a critical discussion of the curious books of the law, which contains an extensive bibliography of books of this character, and to *Ersch's*² literature on law, politics, and diplomacy, from the middle of the eighteenth century to the early nineteenth, a new edition of which was brought out by J. C. Koppe in 1823. This constitutes a part of *Ersch's Handbuch der deutschen Literatur*.

In 1837 *Kappler*,³ who is perhaps most celebrated for his bibliography on criminal law, issued an index of the various monographs and dissertations, articles, and opinions on all branches of the law, except criminal law, which were published between 1800 and 1837. From 1840 to 1843 *Schletter*⁴ published in parts his handbook of the literature of law and political science. *Marvin's*⁵ *Legal bibliography*, while containing notes on some of the continental treatises, is best known as a bibliography of Anglo-American works. A bio-bibliographic work of considerable value for the jurists up to the

¹ Dufour de Saint-Pathus. *Questions illustres ou bibliothèque des livres singuliers en droit*. Paris, Tardieu-Darest, 1813.

² Ersch, J. *Literatur der jurisprudenzen und politik mit einschluss der cameralwissenschaften seit der mitte des 18. jahrh. bis auf die neueste zeit*. Leipzig, Brockhaus, 1823.

³ Kappler, Fr. *Juristisches promptuarium: ein repertorium über alle in den jahren 1800 bis 1837 erschienenen abhandlungen über einzelne materien aus der gesammten rechtswissenschaft (mit ausschluss des criminalrechts)*. Stuttgart, Scheible, 1837.

⁴ Schletter, H. T. *Handbuch der juristischen und staatswissenschaftlichen literatur*. Grunna, 1840-1843.

⁵ Marvin. *Legal bibliography, or a thesaurus of American, English, Irish, and Scotch law books, together with some continental treatises, interspersed with critical observations upon their various editions and authority*. Philadelphia, 1847.

nineteenth century is the work of *Stepf*,¹ in four volumes; it is arranged alphabetically, but unfortunately was not carried any further than the letter "K" in the alphabet.

Several abortive attempts were made in the first years of the nineteenth century to publish legal bibliographic periodicals, but after a very brief existence they ceased publication. Three such publications which we may here note are the *Allgemeines Literatur-Repertorium*,² the *Juristische Literaturzeitung*,³ and the *Kritisches Archiv*.⁴

Among the more modern general bibliographies we may mention *Teichmann's*⁵ bibliographic survey of Roman, German, French, and English law, which appeared in 1878. While essentially a Spanish bibliography, we should not overlook *Torres Campos'*⁶ studies on Spanish and foreign bibliography of law, which was the first modern bibliography of its kind published in Europe. It was rewarded with the gold medal of the *Academia Matritense del Notariado*; it includes general bibliographies, and special legal bibliographies, and then is divided both by subject and by country within the subject. In 1893 *Dramard*⁷ published his well-known bibliography of

¹ *Stepf*, J. H. *Gallerie aller juridischen autoren von der ältesten bis auf die jetzige zeit. mit ihren vorzüglichsten schriften nach alphabetischer ordnung aufgestellt* . . . Leipzig. W. Lauffer, 1820-25. 4 vol.

² *Allgemeines literatur-repertorium der rechts-staats-u. kameral-wissenschaft*. Red. J. Günther. Jena, 1842.

³ *Juristische literatur-zeitung*. Hrsg. von Davelow, Maass u. Hoffbauer. Halle, 1801.

⁴ *Kritisches archiv der neuesten juristischen literatur*. Hrsg. von Danz, Gmelin, Tafinger u. Gonner. Tübingen, 1801-6. 6 vol.

⁵ *Teichmann*, A. F. A. *Bibliographische uebersicht des römischen, deutschen, französischen und englischen rechts*. Bâle, 1878.

⁶ *Torres Campos*, D. Manuel. *Estudios de bibliografía española y extranjera del derecho y del notariado*. Madrid, Eduardo Cuesta, 1878. 261 p.

⁷ *Dramard*, E. *Bibliographie de la bibliographie générale du droit français et étranger*. Paris, Larose & Forcel, 1893. 120 p.

bibliographies of law, which is probably the most complete of its kind; a considerable part of the book is devoted to general bibliographies, and the special legal portion is divided both by country and by subject.

Petzholdt's¹ *Bibliotheca bibliographica*, still the standard work for the field covered by it, contains two fairly extensive chapters devoted to the bibliographic literature of law and political science. Léon Vallée's *Bibliographie des bibliographies* (Paris, 1887) is much inferior to Henri Stein's² *Manuel de bibliographie générale*. The legal bibliographies mentioned in the latter are listed by country and subject and are accompanied frequently by critical notes. Its lists are by no means complete. Courtney's³ *Register of national bibliography* devotes a few pages to law, but the list of bibliographies is very meager. La Fontaine's⁴ *Bibliographia sociologica*, published in 1895 by the International Institute of Bibliography at Brussels, contains a separate section devoted to law.

The most important bibliographic sources of modern legal literature are certain periodicals. The most valuable of these is Kirchenheim's *Centralblatt für Rechtswissenschaft*, which began its publication in 1881 (Stuttgart, Enke) and ceased its labors in 1910, to the great loss of the legal world. Its principal feature was the considerable number of its book reviews, which were short and yet critical, and were arranged by

¹ Petzholdt, Julius. *Bibliotheca bibliographica*. Leipzig, Engelmann, 1866.

² Stein, Henri. *Manuel de bibliographie générale*. Paris, A. Picard, 1897. 3rd ed.

³ Courtney, William P. *A register of national bibliography*. London, Constable, 1905-1912. 3 vols.

⁴ La Fontaine, M. H., & Otlet, P. *Bibliographia sociologica*. . . . Sociology and law. *Sommaire méthodique des traités et des revues*. . . . Bruxelles, Larcier [1895]. 2 pts. 170, 173-268 p.

subject matter. Some of the divisions were: New books, editions of statutes, important foreign works, surveys of periodical literature, and the proceedings and publications of associations and congresses. Its material was compiled under the following subject divisions: Legal history, civil law, commercial law, procedure, criminal law, ecclesiastical law, constitutional and administrative law, international law, and related sciences. In 1885 the *Centralblatt* published a series of bibliographic articles on the legal literature of the various countries of Europe during the period 1880 to 1884 or 1885. In 1894 a similar publication, called the *Juristischer Literaturbericht*, was published as a supplement to the *Centralblatt*. It consisted of a critical discussion of the legal literature produced during the years 1884 to 1894. German works, especially, are emphasized, the various subjects being dealt with by leading authorities. The material in the work, which consists of some three hundred and sixty pages, was divided into the following subjects: Philosophy of law, comparative law, legal history, Roman law, draft of the German civil code, criminal law, procedure, commercial law, constitutional and administrative law, and international law. It is a matter of regret that similar critical surveys covering extended periods of time have not been published since.

Mühlbrecht's annual *Allgemeine Bibliographie der Staats- und Rechtswissenschaften*, issued in parts, (Berlin, Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht, 1868 et seq.) lists the important German and foreign literature on law. There are no subject divisions. In the *Wegweiser*¹ of Mühlbrecht (1893-1901) the title entries in the annual volumes are arranged by subject matter and

¹ Mühlbrecht, Otto. *Wegweiser durch die neuere litteratur der rechts- und staatswissenschaften*. . . . Berlin, Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht, 1893-1901. 2 vol. (2nd ed. of vol. 1).

country, which makes the publication of considerable bibliographic value.

Two well-known German periodicals whose attention is devoted particularly to legal literature are the *Juristisches Literaturblatt* and the *Juristische Novitäten*. The former, edited by Alfred Keil (Berlin, C. Heymann, 1889 et seq.), contains short bibliographies, as well as extensive book reviews; its lists include both German and foreign law. The *Juristische Novitäten*, which has appeared monthly since 1895 (editor, J. A. Barth; publisher, M. Dietrich, Leipzig), includes lists of recent books, both German and foreign.

K. Frankenstein's *Zeitschrift für Literatur und Geschichte der Staatswissenschaften* (Leipzig, C. L. Hirschfeld), which began publication in 1893, contains extensive bibliographic data on various branches of social science and law. The German bibliographies on social science, in fact, are of some importance for legal literature and should not be overlooked. The *Bibliographie der Rechtswissenschaft und Volkswirtschaftslehre* has, since April, 1906, appeared as a monthly supplement to the *Blätter für vergleichende Rechtswissenschaft u. Volkswirtschaftslehre* (Berlin, Decker, 1906, et seq.). The *Kritische Blätter für die gesamten Sozialwissenschaften* (Berlin, Zentralverlag) began publication in 1905, dropping the first word from its title in 1908. Since January, 1911, monthly numbers of this publication also appear in English under the title *Bibliography of social science* (Chicago, University of Chicago Press). The *Zentralblatt der Rechtswissenschaft* (Berlin, Bibliographischer Zentralverlag, 1910, et seq.), which is the journal of the *Internationales Institut für Bibliographie der Rechtswissenschaft* at Berlin, was intended to take over the activities of Kirchenheim's *Centralblatt*. Its arrangement, however, is entirely different from that

work. It is divided systematically into broad subjects and then subdivided, and, besides books, the periodical literature of practically the entire civilized world is incorporated under appropriate headings. The legal classification follows that of the continental law. Since January, 1911, an American edition under the title *Bibliography of legal science* has been issued (Chicago, University of Chicago Press).

The *Jahrbuch der internationalen Vereinigung für vergleichende Rechtswissenschaft u. Volkswirtschaftslehre* (Berlin, Bahr; Mannheim, Bensheimer, 1895 et seq.), began in 1896, in its second volume, to publish annual reports from all countries on the legislative movements in each country and the important legal literature which had appeared during the year. This is an important source of information and may be emphasized because it brings reports from countries like Greece, Rumania, Bulgaria, Turkey, the Spanish-American countries, and others, information in regard to which is in general obtainable only with great difficulty. The *Nouvelle revue historique de droit français* (Paris, L. Larose), founded as the *Revue historique* in 1855, began to publish in 1875 what was called a *Bulletin bibliographique* in each volume. This has now become an extensive section of the periodical. All periodical articles bearing on legal history are excerpted and in addition a bibliography of the publications of learned societies, divided by countries, is compiled annually. Books appearing during the year are arranged under the following subjects: Bibliography, philosophy of law, Oriental and Greek law, Roman law, canon law, history of French public law, history of French private law, and the history of foreign law. In some years further additions of subjects are made. The *Rivista italiana per le scienze giuridiche* (Roma, E. Loescher & Co., 1886 et seq.) publishes each year a *Bollettino bibliografico*, which lists, besides the Italian, the

important French and German literature of the year. Its survey of national and foreign legal periodicals is a valuable feature of this publication. The annual bibliographies of foreign legal literature which are compiled for the *Tidsskrift for retsvidenskab* (Copenhagen, Gad; Christiania, Aschehoug), founded in 1888, cover printed books, arranged under broad subject divisions. In recent years they have been compiled by *Dahl*. The *Annual bulletin* of the Comparative law bureau of the American Bar Association (Philadelphia, International printing company, 1908 et seq.) contains annual bibliographies of the important legal literature of the various countries of Europe and America. It is, however, incomplete in its information.

A useful index of the periodicals on law and social science is the *Sozialwissenschaftlicher Zeitschriftenführer*,¹ published by the *Internationales Institut für Sozialbibliographie* in Berlin. In 1909 the bar association of Barcelona² undertook to publish an index to the articles in the law periodicals in its library. They have excerpted most of the important French, Spanish, and Italian legal periodicals.

A number of publisher's lists and general catalogues warrant attention. In 1907 Martinus Nijhoff³ issued a list of the most important continental law books published during 1907. This little work was continued by the publication of

¹ Sozialwissenschaftlicher Zeitschriftenführer; ein internationales handbuch der fachpresse der sozial-, wirtschafts- und rechtswissenschaften und ihrer grenzgebiete . . . Hrsg. im auftrage des Internationalen Instituts fuer sozialbibliographie zu Berlin von dr. Paul Dienstag . . . Dresden, O. V. Boehmert, 1908. 365 p.

² Colegio de abogados de Barcelona. Catálogo de los principales artículos publicados en las revistas de la Biblioteca. Año 1909. [Barcelona], Henrich . . . [1909]. 471 p.

³ Nijhoff, Martinus. A systematical list of the principal continental law literature published during 1907. The Hague, Martinus Nijhoff, 1908. 126 p.

Nijhoff's monthly list of the principal works on continental law, the material being subdivided by subjects. In 1910 the lists began to be published quarterly, and since 1911 have been continued by the publication of typewritten sheets. Attention may here be called to Nijhoff's recent catalogue (1911) on foreign law, which contains much material of value.

A number of general catalogues are of interest. There is, first, the catalogue of the *Comité de législation étrangère*,¹ which has now by a law of July, 1910, become closely identified with the French Ministry of Justice. This library contains the largest and most important collection of comparative law in Europe. The catalogue was published originally in 1879, was brought up to date in 1889, and was continued by a supplement in 1902. The material is divided by country. The next important catalogue is that of the library of the *Société de législation comparée* in Paris,² the second edition of which was published in 1899. The Japanese University library at Kyoto³ contains a considerable collection of foreign law, which is listed in its catalogue of 1903. The French *Préfecture* of the Department of the Seine⁴ published its catalogue of foreign legal material in 1892. The Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has two important libraries, one known as the

¹ France. Bibliothèque du Comité de législation étrangère. Catalogue. Paris, Imprimerie nationale, 1879. 318 p.

Same. 2nd ed. Janvier 1889. Paris, Imprimerie nationale, 1889. 718 p.

Same. Supplément de 1902. Paris, Imprimerie nationale, 1903. 658 p.

² Société de législation comparée. Catalogue de la bibliothèque . . . 2 éd. Paris, F. Pichon, 1899. 599 p.

³ Katalog der fremdsprachigen bücher in der Bibliothek der juristischen fakultät der Kaiserlichen Universität zu Kyoto. Kyoto, Tokyo Tsukiji Kappan Seizosho, 1903. 952 col.

⁴ France. Préfecture du Département de la Seine. Catalogue de la Bibliothèque administrative (Section étrangère). Dressé par A. Canot. Paris, Imprimerie nationale, 1892. 711 p.

Library of the Ministry¹ and the other of the *Bureau de Législation*,² each has issued a catalogue of its collection. In 1907 the Gary Library of the Northwestern University, which contains one of the most important collections on continental law in this country, published a brief list, by title only, of the contents of that collection.

In October, 1900, the *Department of Justice*³ published a catalogue of foreign books, in languages other than English, in the library of the Department, arranged by country. The *Massachusetts State Library*⁴ has recently done useful work in publishing a catalogue of the laws of foreign countries in that library. In 1901 this catalogue was appended to the Report of the Librarian for 1900, but in 1911 an extensive catalogue (of over three hundred pages) of the statute law of foreign countries was issued. Every geographical district, Commonwealth, or State, regardless of size or political affiliation, is included in one alphabet.

There are a number of works on special branches of the law which contain extensive bibliographies. In comparative law, an excellent work is *Post's*⁵ treatise on the problems of general jurisprudence. It is, in part, a critical bibliography of

¹ Belgium. Ministère des affaires étrangères. Catalogue de la Bibliothèque du Ministère des affaires étrangères. Bruxelles, E. Lhoest, 1889-1898. Vol. 2-3 (1878-1898).

² Belgium. Bibliothèque du Bureau de législation. 1892. Bruxelles, Hayez, 1892. 134 p.

Same. 1902. 302 p.

³ United States. Department of Justice. Catalogue of foreign books (in languages other than English) in the Library of the Department of Justice. Washington, G. P. O., 1900. 77 p.

⁴ Massachusetts. State library. Catalogue of the laws of foreign countries in the State library of Massachusetts. By E. M. Sawyer . . . Boston, Wright & Potter Printing Co., 1911. 311 p.

⁵ Post, A. Herm. Ueber die aufgaben einer allgemeinen rechtswissenschaft. Oldenburg & Leipzig, A. Schwartz, 1891. 215 p.

general comparative law, treating of the sources of legal history. To this we must now add the first volume in the Continental Legal History Series, one of the most important contributions to legal literature ever made in this country. This first in a series of eleven volumes¹ consists of a general survey of events, sources, persons, and movements in continental legal history from 476 A. D. until modern times. The legal literature of each period and country occupies a prominent place throughout the work. Each section is fortified with additional bibliographic references.

A useful bibliography on the philosophy of law, divided by schools of juristic thought and by periods, is printed as Appendix E (pp. 408-424) of W. G. Miller's *Lectures on the philosophy of law* (London, Griffin, 1884).

The well-known work of Leske² and Löwenfeld, *Rechtsverfolgung im internationalen Verkehr*, which at present has reached four volumes, contains carefully prepared monographs dealing with the law of foreign countries on civil procedure in all its branches, bankruptcy, decedents' estates, and marriage and divorce. Each monograph begins with a short bibliographic sketch of the literature on those subjects in the particular country under discussion.

There are several useful bibliographies of commercial law. Muther's³ little essay, published in 1862, is now antiquated. A useful source of information for the important literature on all branches of commercial law is the voluminous series

¹ Continental Legal History Series. A general survey of events, sources, persons, and movements in continental legal history, by various authors. Boston, Little, Brown & Co., 1912.

² Leske, Franz, and Löwenfeld, William. *Rechtsverfolgung im internationalen verkehr*. Berlin, Heymann, 1895, 1897, 1905, 1904.

³ Muther, Theodor. *Ein beitrug zur literargeschichte des handelsrechts*. Leipzig, 1862.

Handelsgesetze des Erdballs,¹ the German edition of which has almost been concluded. This work is now being published both in a French and in an English edition, the latter bearing the title *The commercial laws of the world*, of which four volumes have already been issued (Boston, The Boston Book Co., 1911 et seq.). The monograph on the commercial law of each country is preceded by an extensive bibliography of commercial law. For material of present-day importance it is especially useful. In 1880, O. Gracklauer² published a list of the literature on maritime law, consuls, marine insurance, and related subjects, published during the years 1855 to 1880. In 1885, there assembled at Antwerp the International Congress on Commercial Law. On the occasion of the meeting, Professor Albert Nyssens,³ of Louvain, with the cooperation of other scholars, prepared a bibliography of commercial law, emphasizing, besides the general works, the subjects of bills of exchange, maritime law, and the contract of affreightment; it is not a complete bibliography, but contains most of the important works of practical use in 1885. The first part of Goldschmidt's⁴ *Handbuch des Handelsrechts* is entitled *Geschichtlich-literarische Einleitung* and contains a valuable account of the literature of commercial law. Wag-

¹ Die Handelsgesetze des Erdballs. The commercial laws of the world . . . Begründer . . . Dr. Oskar Borchardt, . . . 3. Aufl. Berlin, R. v. Decker.

² Gracklauer, O. Verzeichniss sämtlicher Schriften über Marinewesen . . . Seerecht, Seegesetze, . . . consularwesen, Seeversicherung, handels- und kriegsmarine . . . 1855-1880. Leipzig, Gracklauer, 1880.

³ Nyssens. Sources bibliographiques recueillies en vue du Congrès international de droit commercial d'Anvers. Bruxelles, Larciér, 1885. 119 p.

⁴ Goldschmidt, L. Handbuch des Handelsrechts. Pt. 1, 3rd ed.; pt. 2, 2nd ed. Stuttgart, Enke, 1891, 1883.

ner's¹ *Handbuch des Seerechts*, published in 1884, in the *Binding* series, contains (pp. 99-120) a bibliography of maritime law in general and of German maritime law in particular. From year to year the *Literaturübersicht* in the *Zeitschrift für das gesammte Handelsrecht*, founded by Goldschmidt in 1858, constitutes a useful source of information for current literature. The extensive bibliographies of commercial law by Eug. Dugniolle published annually from 1890 to 1893 in the *Jurisprudence commerciale des Flandres* were interrupted by the death of the author. The *Katalog der Commerz-Bibliothek zu Hamburg*, new edition, 1864, with supplements coming down to 1895, is considered one of the best bibliographies on commercial law.

The annual surveys of the literature on copyright and industrial property which appear in the periodical *Gewerblicher Rechtsschutz und Urheberrecht* (Berlin, Heymann, 1896 and continuation) are useful for the current literature on these subjects.

In the field of public law few works are of as much importance as Robert von Mohl's² *Geschichte und Literatur der Staatswissenschaften*. Unfortunately, it comes down to 1855 only.

Useful select bibliographies on constitutional law are printed at the head of the constitutions of the different countries in Dodd's³ *Modern constitutions*.

A supplement to the *Zeitschrift für Politik*, edited by Schmidt and Grabowsky (Berlin, Heymann, 1908 et seq.), is now being

¹ Wagner. *Handbuch des seerechts*. Leipzig, Duncker & Humblot, 1884.

² Mohl, Robt. von. *Geschichte u. literatur der staatswissenschaften*. Erlangen, Enke, 1855. 3 vol.

³ Dodd, Walter F. *Modern constitutions*. A collection of the fundamental laws of twenty-two of the most important countries of the world, with historical and bibliographical notes. Chicago, The University of Chicago Press, 1909. 2 vol.

issued under the name *Die Parteien*, of which the first number has recently appeared (1912). Besides printing documents of political importance, particularly in this special field of political parties, one of its most prominent features is intended to be a bibliography of the current literature on political parties and party government. This literature is usually scattered in fugitive and ephemeral sources and is brought together in no other place. The bibliography should prove a useful contribution to political science.

The current literature on colonial law is to be found listed in each number of the *Zeitschrift für Kolonialpolitik*, edited by the secretary of the *Deutsche Kolonialgesellschaft* (Berlin. Süsserott, 1899 et seq.).

In the field of administrative law, the work of *Mulder* on comparative administrative legislation is useful. The catalogue of the Administrative Library of the *Préfecture* of the Seine, which has already been mentioned, is a useful bibliography of administrative law.

The bibliography of labor law and legislation is fully covered in an extensive annual survey of the literature in books and periodical articles which is printed in the Bulletin of the International Labour Office, the English edition of which is published at London.

In 1889, an International Congress for Poor Relief met at Paris. An account of its proceedings was published in two volumes by *Derouin*,² *Gory*, and *Worms*; volume two contains a systematic bibliography of public assistance and poor relief in France and foreign countries. It covers 337 pages.

¹ Mulder, H. J. A. *Bibliographie de législation administrative comparée*. La Haye, 1891. Extract from the *Revue de Droit International*, 1890, pp. 185-216; 390-408.

² Derouin, Gory, & Worms. *Compte-rendu du Congrès international d'assistance publique tenu à Paris, du 28 juillet au 4 août 1889*. Paris, 1889. 2 vol.

The bibliography of criminal law is somewhat more extensive than that of other subjects. In 1794, *Heinrich Blümner*¹ published a systematic outline of the literature of criminal law. In 1804, *C. L. Brunner*² published his handbook of the literature of criminal legal science. This was followed, in 1816, by the publication of *Böhmer's*³ treatise on the literature of criminal law, with critical discussions. One of the best known of these early bibliographies of criminal law is Kappler's⁴ *Handbuch der Literatur des Criminalrechts*, published in two large volumes in 1838. In 1864, *S. G. Nypels*,⁵ of Liège, published his select bibliography of criminal law, which discusses the useful books in the principal countries of Europe on this branch of the law, with biographical and critical notes; he omits periodical articles. The literature is discussed epoch by epoch and country by country. It forms a part of the first volume of Faustin-Hélie's *Traité de l'instruction criminelle*. In 1894, the *Internationale kriminalistische Vereinigung*⁶ published a work on modern criminal legislation from the comparative point of view. The first of the two volumes of the work presented the criminal law of the European states and included a section under each country dealing with the criminal-law literature of that country.

¹ Blümner, Heinr. Entwurf der litteratur des criminalrechts, in systematischer ordnung. Leipzig, Grieshammer, 1794.

² Brunner, C. L. Handbuch der literatur der criminal-rechtswissenschaft. Bayreuth, Grau, 1804.

³ Böhmer, C. W. Handbuch der litteratur des criminalrechts in seinen allgemeinen beziehungen, mit besondere rücksicht auf criminalpolitik nebst wissenschaftlichen bemerkungen. Göttingen, Dieterich, 1816.

⁴ Kappler, Fr. Handbuch der literatur des criminalrechts und dessen philosophischer und medicinischer hülfswissenschaften . . . Stuttgart, Scheibe, 1838. 1 v. in 2.

⁵ Nypels, J. S. G. Bibliothèque choisie de droit criminel. 2nd ed. Bruxelles, Bruylant Christophe & Co., 1864. 170 p.

⁶ Die Strafgesetzgebung der gegenwart. Berlin, Liebmann, 1894. 2 vol.

In 1909, Professor *Wigmore*,¹ one of the ablest constructive jurists of this country, published a preliminary bibliography of modern criminal law and criminology, which appeared as Bulletin No. 1 of the Gary Library of Law, Northwestern University Law School. In the preface of the work are mentioned the bibliographic sources from which the work was compiled. The material in the bibliography is divided as follows: First, treatises and essays in one alphabetical list; second, serials divided by country; and third, reports, proceedings, and other publications of Governments, congresses, societies, and institutions. A systematic list of the principal works on criminal law and criminology (59 pages) was also prepared in 1909 by Martinus Nijhoff.

What appears to be one of the most valuable contributions to the literature of legal bibliography is the history of the literature of criminal law which has recently been published by Professor Ladislaus von Thót, of Budapest, in *Der Gerichtssaal* (1912, Heft 2/6, pp. 142-390). In this monograph the author discusses critically the works, the theories of criminal law, and the legal philosophy of the principal European criminalists, omitting, however, those of Germany, Austria, and the German-speaking portions of Switzerland. He is primarily concerned with the older writers, but in most cases he has not failed to discuss the literature of the nineteenth century. Only the most recent works have in fact been omitted. In manner of treatment, the European literature on criminal law has been divided into four groups: (a) That of the Germanic nations, in which the author discusses the Danish, English, Dutch, Norwegian, and Swedish literature; (b) the Latin nations, in which he deals with the

¹ Wigmore, J. H. . . . A preliminary bibliography of modern criminal law and criminology. Northwestern University Building, Chicago, 1909. 128 p.

Belgian, French, Greek, Italian, Portuguese, Rumanian, and Spanish literature; (c) the Slav nations, which include Bulgaria, Poland, Russia, and Servia; and (d) the remaining nations, Finland, Turkey, and Hungary. In a subsequent monograph Prof. von Thót intends to take up the contributions of the positive school of criminal law.

The *Zeitschrift für die gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft*, edited by A. Dochow and F. v. Liszt (Berlin, J. Guttentag, 1881 et seq.), contains not only annual bibliographies, but bibliographic sketches on various branches of criminal law; it is probably the best of the many good periodicals on criminal law published on the Continent. Since 1900 the *Tijdschrift voor strafrecht* (Leiden, E. J. Brill, 1886 et seq.), the Dutch periodical on criminal law, contains regularly a bibliography by L. D. Petit, which includes the literature published during the year.

Bibliographies of recent literature on criminology have from time to time been published in the *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology* (Chicago, American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, 1910 et seq.). The section on book reviews is an important feature of that periodical.

Canon law has exercised a lasting influence upon continental law, and at various periods was as important a factor in its development as Roman law and customary law. One of the best sources of information on the sources and literature of canon law is Part IX, translated from Brissaud, of the first volume in the *Continental Legal History Series* (*supra*, p. 40). The legal bibliographies of the seventeenth, eighteenth, and early nineteenth centuries generally include canon as well as civil law. While the literature of canon law is plentiful, the works especially useful for bibliographic pur-

poses may be quickly named. One of the standard works is *Stintzing's*¹ History of the popular literature of Roman and canon law in Germany to the beginning of the sixteenth century. *Maassen's*² work carries the history of the sources and literature of canon law up to the time of the false decretals. It appeared in 1870 and is considered valuable. The industrious Professor *Schulte*^{3 4} has published two important works on the literature of ecclesiastical and canon law. In 1887, *Tardif*⁵ issued his history of the sources of canon law, which contains (p. 8 et seq.) a detailed bibliography. *Ertal*⁶ in 1890 published a small work on the sources of Roman, ecclesiastical, and German law. *Scaduto's*⁷ work on the ecclesiastical law in force in Italy contains a long bibliography of sources and of the modern literature. The *Deutsche Zeitschrift für Kirchenrecht* (founded in 1891, Tübingen, Mohr) is a valuable reference work for the recent literature on ecclesiastical law, not only in Germany but in the other important countries of Europe as well.

¹ Stintzing, R. Geschichte der populären literatur des römisch-kanonischen rechts in Deutschland am ende des fünfzehnten und im anfang des sechszehnten jahrhunderts. Leipzig, Hirzel, 1867.

² Maassen, Fred. Geschichte der quellen und der literatur des canonischen rechts im abendlande bis zum ausgange des mittelalters. Gratz, Leuschner & Lubenski, 1870.

³ Schulte, John Friedrich von. Die geschichte der quellen und literatur des canonischen rechts von Gratian bis auf die gegenwart. Stuttgart, Enke, 1875-80. 3 vol.

⁴ Schulte, Joh. Friedrich von. Die geschichte der quellen u. literatur des evangelischen kirchenrechts in Deutschland u. Oesterreich u. die evangelischen kirchenrechtschriftsteller. Stuttgart, Enke, 1883.

⁵ Tardif, A. Histoire des sources du droit canonique. Paris, Picard, 1887. 414 p.

⁶ Ertal, P. Die quellen des römischen, gemeinen, kirchlichen und deutschen rechts. Berlin, Pasch, 1890.

⁷ Scaduto, Fr. Diritto ecclesiastico vigente in Italia . . . 2nd ed Torino, Bocca, 1893.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

The early German bibliographic literature includes, as well, the law books published in Austria; and, indeed, it may in general be said that the German bibliographies of the present day include all works published in the German language, whether they appear in Austria or in Germany proper. Only after the appearance of the Austrian Civil Code, in 1811, did some bibliographers begin to make a distinction by treating Austrian law separately; they were, however, few in number.

One of the earliest of these is Vesque von Püttlingen's¹ *Darstellung der Literatur des österreichischen allgemeinen bürgerlichen Gesetzbuches*, published in 1827. It is a critical and descriptive bibliography of books and periodical articles relating to the civil code of Austria. This was followed in 1847 by the publication of Stubenrauch's² *Bibliotheca juridica austriaca*, a compilation of all the books and articles in Austrian periodicals from the earliest times until 1846. Enslin and Engelmann's *Bibliotheca juridica*, which came down to 1849 and was brought down to 1867 by Wuttig and to 1876 by Rossberg (see *infra*, under Germany), includes Austrian as well as German literature. In 1852 Damianitsch³ published the second edition of his work on the literature of

¹ Vesque von Püttlingen, Johann. *Darstellung der literatur des österreichischen allgemeinen bürgerlichen gesetzbuches*. Wien, J. P. Sollinger, 1827. 216 p.

² Stubenrauch, Moriz von. *Bibliotheca juridica austriaca*. Verzeichniss d. v. ältest. zeiten bis zum schlusse d. j. 1846 in Oesterreich (ausser Ungarn u. Siebenbürgen) erschien. druckschriften u. d. i. österr. jurid. zeitschr. enthalt. aufsätze a. allen thln. d. rechtsgelehrs. Wien, 1847.

³ Damianitsch, Martin. *Die literatur d. allgem. bürgerl. gesetzbuches im auszuge verfasst*. 2. auflage. 1852.

the Austrian Civil Code. The firm of Manz & Co.,¹ the leading law publishers of Austria, regularly issue catalogues of important works on Austrian law, the last of these catalogues being dated 1911. Up to 1885 they also published at regular intervals indexes of the best works on all branches of law, which, however, were confined to works then in print. The eighth edition of this *Bibliotheca juridica* appeared in 1895. It may also be well to call attention to the bibliography of the Government publications of Austria,² issued almost annually; many of these are of interest in law.

An interesting article entitled "The history of the political literature of Austria" (*Die geschichte der politischen Literatur Österreichs*) by Dr. Ludwig Spiegel was published in the *Zeitschrift für Politik*, v. 4 (1911), pp. 86-124. It discusses critically the political history of Austria since 1848, principally from the point of view of the literature bearing upon it.

The legal literature of Bohemia and Croatia, published during the years 1880 to 1885, was discussed by Professor Pražak, of Prague, in Kirchenheim's *Centralblatt für Rechtswissenschaft* (vol. 5, No. 10-11, pp. 345-350). The Bohemian literature on criminal law for the years 1906 to 1909 was discussed by August Mřicka in the *Zeitschrift für die gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft* (1910, No. 1, pp. 107-117).

The legal literature of Hungary may be found listed in a bibliography³ of the books on law and political science in the

¹ *Bibliotheca juridica*. Verzeichniss der vorzüglichsten werke aus allen zweigen der rechts- und staatswissenschaft, mit einem namen register. 8. aufl. Wien, Manz, 1885.

² Katalog des verlaages der K. K. Hof- und staatsdruckerei Wien . . . Abgeschlossen mit ende dezember 1910. Wien, K. K. Hof und staatsdruckerei, 1911. 182 p.

³ Kudova, K. Jogi könyvtár. A jog és államtudományi irodalom műszavak szerint rendezett könyvészete 1867-1910. Budapest, K. Grill, 1910.

Budapest University library, which was issued in 1910. An article by Felix Stoerk, on the legal literature of Hungary, appeared in the *Revue de droit international*, 1880, pp. 131-136; 1881, pp. 524-530. The literature published during the years 1880 to 1885 was discussed by Professor Nagy, of Klausenburg, in Kirchenheim's *Centralblatt für Rechtswissenschaft* (vol. 5, No. 9, pp. 309-312). In the field of public law, a critical bibliography by I. Barcza¹ on the Hungarian law of parliamentary elections has recently been published (1912). The Hungarian literature on criminal law is discussed in Prof. von Thót's article in the *Gerichtssaal*, 1912, pp. 388-390.

A Hungarian bibliography of social science,² compiled by István Varró and classified according to the system of the International Institute of Social Bibliography, has been issued in parts (1910 and 1911) by the municipal library of Budapest. It will probably be continued annually.

Attention may also be directed to the bibliography of the writings of Julius Glaser, one of the most eminent jurists Austria has produced; this bibliography was prepared by Professor Unger,³ now chief justice of Austria.

BELGIUM

In discussing the legal bibliography of Belgium, there is little necessity of going beyond Picard⁴ and Larcier's *Bibliographie générale et raisonnée du droit belge*. It is one of the

¹ Barcza, I. A magyar parlamenti választójog legújabb irodalma. Budapest, Franklin, 1912. 51 p.

² Varró, I. Magyar társadalomtudományi bibliográfia. Budapest, Kilián F., 1910.

³ Unger, J. Julius Glaser. Bibliographisches verzeichniss seiner werke, abhandlungen, gesetzentwürfe und reden. Wien, Manz, 1888. 102 p.

⁴ Picard, E. & Larcier, F. Bibliographie générale et raisonnée du droit belge . . . Bruxelles, F. Larcier, 1882-1890. 1354 p. (4 vol. in 1-1814-1889.)

Same. Vol. 2 (1889-1903) par E. van Arenbergh, Fasc. 1-3. Bruxelles, 1906-1910.

best bibliographies published in any country, and it is exhaustive in its information on Belgian legal literature. It is provided with bibliographic and descriptive notes throughout. It begins with 1814, the date of the separation of Belgium from France, and the arrangement of its material is both by author and by subject. The last of its supplements brings the work down to 1903.

In 1880 a bibliography of the works published in Belgium from 1830 to 1879 was published in Brussels.¹ The *Revue de droit belge*, edited by Servais (vols. 1-5, 1886-1910), contains a *Bulletin bibliographique* at the end of each volume; the *Revue* is a supplement to the *Pasicrisie belge*. The *Revue trimestrielle de droit civil* (Paris, 1902 et seq.) prints regularly an extensive bibliography of current law books published in Belgium and France.

The Belgian literature on criminal law is discussed at pp. 225-229 of von Thót's article in the *Gerichtssaal*, 1912 (*supra*, p. 45).

Several Belgian catalogues may be mentioned as having bibliographic value. Attention has already been called to the catalogues of the two libraries connected with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (*supra*, p. 33). The Ministry of Justice² published a catalogue in 1868, to which a supplement appeared in 1876. The library of the bar of the Court of Appeals of Brussels³ published a catalogue in 1894. The library of the Bar Association of Liège⁴ published a catalogue in 1896.

¹ Bibliographie juridique belge. Catalogue des ouvrages de législation . . . imprimés en Belgique de 1830 à 1879. Bruxelles & Liège, Decq & Duhent, 1880. 131 p.

² Belgium. Ministère de la Justice. Catalogue de la Bibliothèque . . . Bruxelles, Weissenbruch, 1868. 976 p.

Same. 1. Supp. 1876. 385 p.

³ Catalogue de la Bibliothèque des avocats près la Cour d'Appel de Bruxelles. 3. éd. Bruxelles, F. Larcier, 1894. 707 p.

⁴ Catalogue de la Bibliothèque du Barreau de Liège. Liège, Vaillant-Carmann, 1896. 228 p.

The older catalogues, of which there are a few, hardly require mention.

DENMARK, NORWAY, AND SWEDEN

In 1876 Professor *Aagesen*,¹ of Copenhagen, published a comprehensive bibliography for Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Iceland, which also included some Finnish literature. The bibliography was divided according to the class of material and by country and subject matter. The review of Aagesen's work by Konrad von Maurer in the *Kritische Vierteljahresschrift*, volume 19, pages 106-114, constitutes both an excellent review of that work and calls attention to some supplementary material. The catalogue of the private collection of *Konrad von Maurer*,² one of the most celebrated students of Scandinavian law, is in itself a comprehensive bibliography of Scandinavian legal literature. The collection was purchased by Harvard University. A bibliography of the large number of books and articles written by Von Maurer was compiled by Max van Vleuten for the *Tidsskrift for retsvidenskab*, 1903, pages 17-29.

The plan laid down by Aagesen in his bibliography was followed by V. A. Secher, another prominent jurist of Denmark, in the periodical surveys of Danish legal literature published in 1884, 1889, 1895, and 1903 in the *Ugeskrift for retsvidenskab*. Although limited in its title to Danish legal literature, the remainder of Scandinavia is not neglected. As in Aagesen's work, one section deals with bibliography and lists the periodical and other sources of bibliographic information. Secher's work includes references to periodical literature and indicates often the location of book reviews of the works

¹ Aagesen, A. Fortegnelse over retssamlinger, retslitteratur i Danmark, Norge, Sverig og til dels Finland. Kjobenhavn, Gad, 1876. 167 p.

² Katalog der bibliothek des verstorbenen universitäts-professors Konrad von Maurer. München, Druck von Junge & Sohn, Erlangen, 1903. 304, 106 p.

listed. Secher's¹ bibliographies were also issued as separate reprints.

For the period 1880 to 1885 Dr. Platou, of Christiania, has given us a critical discussion of the Scandinavian legal literature in Kirchenheim's *Centralblatt für Rechtswissenschaft* (December, 1885, vol. 5, No. 3, pp. 89-95). Exhaustive annual bibliographies covering the legal literature of all portions of Scandinavia are published in the last part of the annual volumes of the *Tidsskrift for retsvidenskab* (Copenhagen, Gad; Kristiania, Aschehoug, 1888 et seq.). These bibliographies were begun by Secher and continued by Taranger, Dahl, Motzfeldt, Birch-Reichenwald, Granfelt, and Schlyter.

The *Nordisk retsencyklopaedi* (Kjøbenhavn, 1878-90, 5 vol.) contains under each of its divisions useful bibliographic information on Scandinavian law.

A general bibliography covering Danish literature, legal and otherwise, from 1482 to 1830 is the *Bibliotheca danica*,² published in three volumes, 1877-1896.

Lists of Scandinavian law books were from the beginning of its publication a special feature of Kirchenheim's *Centralblatt* and also occupy a regular place in Mühlbrecht's *Allgemeine Bibliographie der Staats- und Rechtswissenschaften*. In 1904 Nijhoff, at The Hague, issued a typewritten list of the important Danish legal literature, which was very meager and is now somewhat out of date. The firm of Gad & Co. in Copenhagen, probably the principal law publishers in Den-

¹ Secher, V. A. *Portgenelse over den danske rets literatur 1876-83*. . . Kjøbenhavn, Gad, 1884. p. 113-129.

Same. 1884-88. Kjøbenhavn, Gad, 1889. p. 1074-1094.

Same. 1889-93. Kjøbenhavn, Gad, 1895. p. 485-510.

Same. 1894-1901. Kjøbenhavn, Gad, 1903. 32 p.

² *Bibliotheca danica*. 1482-1830. Kjøbenhavn, 1877-1902. 4 vol. Retsvidenskab, 1. vol., p. 601-743.

Stats-videnskaberne, 1. vol., p. 1045-1074.

mark, issue catalogues at intervals which list many of the important works on Danish law.

A bibliography of Scandinavian legal history, including source books, statutes, and documents of every description of interest to legal historians, was compiled by Karl Lehmann and published in the *Zeitschrift der Savigny-Stiftung, Germanistische Abteilung*, volume 7, pages 205-234, with supplements in volume 8, pages 170-173, and volume 10, pages 246-248. The *Historisk tidskrift* publishes annually bibliographies of Danish and Swedish history, including legal material. The Scandinavian literature on legal history and philosophy is discussed in the course of Hertzberg's monograph contribution on Scandinavia to the first volume of the Continental Legal History Series (*supra*, p. 40). The Scandinavian literature of criminal law is exhaustively treated in Professor von Thót's article in *Der Gerichtssaal*, 1912, pages 145-155 covering Denmark, pages 201-202, Norway, and pages 203-224, Sweden.

Apart from the above bibliographies dealing with all the countries of Scandinavia, distinct bibliographies of Norwegian and Swedish legal literature are negligible in quantity. We may call attention to the small bibliography on the ancient laws of Norway and Iceland published in 1911 by Halldor Hermannsson¹ as the fourth annual volume relating to Iceland in the Fisk Icelandic collection in the Cornell University Library. This little book discusses its material under the headings of collections and diplomataria, individual texts, history and criticism, bibliography and biography. A praiseworthy feature of the work is a copious use of bibliographic, explanatory, and contents notes, and in the case of monograph

¹ Hermannsson, Halldor. *Islandica*. An annual relating to Iceland and the Fiske Icelandic collection in Cornell University Library. Vol. 4. The ancient laws of Norway & Iceland . . . Ithaca, . . . 1911. 83 p.

material frequent indication of the sources of book reviews. Many modern works and periodical articles dealing with Scandinavian history or institutions are listed. Attention may also be called to the general catalogue of Norwegian literature from 1643 to 1813, and of foreign books relating to Norway published in two volumes, 1899-1910.¹

A bibliography of Swedish history covering the period 1875 to 1900, useful also for legal history, was published by *Kristian Setterwall*.² Annual bibliographies of Swedish legal literature are published in the *Nytt juridiskt arkiv* (founded in 1890). An important bibliographic article on Swedish law by Professor F. K. Neubecker, of Berlin, is to be found in volume 22 (1908), pages 65 to 81, of the *Zeitschrift für vergleichende Rechtswissenschaft*, edited by Bernhöft, Cohn, and Kohler (Stuttgart, Enke); it is entitled *Das schwedische Recht und seine Literatur*, and was written on the occasion of the appearance of Winroth's important treatise on Swedish civil law.

FRANCE

French bibliographies worthy of note did not commence until the end of the eighteenth century. *Camus*,³ in 1772, published his select bibliography, of which new editions appeared until 1832. In 1819, Dupin edited the fourth edition of that work, with the hope of furnishing French jurists with a more complete and practical bibliography than those to be found in the German bibliographies of the eighteenth

¹ Pettersen, Hjalmar. *Bibliotheca norvegica*. Christiania, Thronsen & Co., Expederes af Cammermeyers boghandel, 1899-1910. 2 vol. in 5.

² Setterwall, Kristian. *Svensk historisk bibliografi 1875-1900*. Systematisk förteckning öfver skrifter och uppsatser, som röra Sveriges historia. Stockholm, Fritze, 1900. 439 p.

³ Camus, M. *Bibliothèque choisie des livres de droit* . . . 4. éd. par M. Dupin. Paris, B. Warée, 1819. 690 p.
Same. 5th. ed. 1832.

century, generally confined to works on Roman and Germanic law and to rare books. Lipenius and Struvius were among the few to include works on French law in their bibliographies. The fifth edition of Camus, published in 1832, consisted of two volumes, entitled *Profession d'avocat* (Paris, Gobelet); volume two of the book contains the select bibliography of law to which we have just referred. It contains critical discussions, under their appropriate subjects, of the important legal literature. The last fifty pages of the book consist of historical, critical, and bibliographic notes on several remarkable books in French law, notable for their age or originality. The work discusses books only, and not periodical articles. Dupin, the editor of Camus, published in 1820 and again in 1828 brief bibliographic notes intended as supplements to the 1819 edition. The important material, however, was all included in the 1832 edition of the work.

In 1854 Warée¹ began what he called an "Index (*Répertoire*) of the works on law, legislation, and jurisprudence," which had been published from 1789 to 1855. Several later editions of this work were issued by the firm of Durand in Paris. This *Répertoire* was intended to some extent to be a continuation of Camus and Dupin's fifth edition of 1832; it dispenses, however, with most of the critical notes of that work. Warée's *Répertoire* and the continuations which were edited by Thorin² became the basis for the *Répertoire* of French works on law and political

¹ Warée, B. *Répertoire des ouvrages de droit, de législation et de jurisprudence, 1789-1855*. Paris, A. Durand, 1851. 105 p.

Same. 1789-1863. Paris, 1863. 264 p.

Same. Paris, 1870. 386 p.

² Thorin, Ernest. *Répertoire bibliographique des ouvrages de législation, de droit et de jurisprudence en matière civile, administrative, commerciale et criminelle . . . depuis 1789 jusqu'à . . . 1865 . . .* Paris, A. Durand, 1866.

science published periodically by French law publishers.^{1, 2} In Warée's time the catalogue (for it is more of a catalogue than a bibliography) was not as complete as it is at the present day. Before 1895 these bibliographies or general catalogues of French law publications appeared at intervals of several years; after that date they appear annually.³ This publication is perhaps the most useful source of information for modern works on French law.

Several indexes exist of the doctors' dissertations published at the universities of France. The first, by *Fontaine de Resbecq*,⁴ indexes the dissertations published from 1806 to 1857 and discusses critically those issued after 1851. This is followed by the work of *Dubos*,⁵ who continued the list from 1857 to 1885. Since that date the firm of Giard & Brière have continued the publication of lists of doctors' dissertations.

Periodical sources of French legal bibliography are not numerous. In 1853 an attempt was made to begin a journal devoted to critical bibliography;⁶ it was edited by Charles

¹ *Bibliographie ou Catalogue général et complet des livres de droit et de jurisprudence publiés jusqu'au 1. novembre 1875; classé dans l'ordre des Codes, avec Table alphabétique des matières et des noms des auteurs placés en tête du Catalogue.* Paris, Marescq. 1875-76.

² *Catalogue général des ouvrages de droit, de législation et de jurisprudence . . . publiés en France . . . Précédé d'un supplément et de la bibliographie des ouvrages de droit et de jurisprudence publiés en Italie.* Paris, G. Pedone Lauriel, 1883. 55, 268 p.

³ *Bibliographie générale des ouvrages de droit, de législation et de jurisprudence.* Paris, 1912.

⁴ *Fontaine de Resbecq, A. de. Notice sur le doctorat en droit, suivie de la liste générale des docteurs admis depuis 1806 jusqu'à 1857 et du catalogue raisonné des thèses soutenues de 1851 à 1857.* Paris, Durand, 1857.

⁵ *Dubos, Albert. Bibliographie des thèses de doctorat soutenues devant les facultés de droit, 1857-1885.* Paris, 1885.

⁶ *Revue bibliographique et pratique de droit français et étranger.* Par Ch. Ginoulhiac. Paris, 1853-1857. 4 vol.

Ginoullhiac. Its life was limited to four years. In 1869 a similar attempt seems to have been made,¹ but of this journal only a few numbers appeared.

The French literature for the period from 1880 to 1885 is discussed by Professor Lyon-Caen, the noted jurist of Paris, in Kirchenheim's *Centralblatt für Rechtswissenschaft* (vol. 5, No. 4, pp. 121-131). The firm of *Giard & Brière*² issues monthly a publication of a few pages which they call *Revue bibliographique* of all books on law, jurisprudence, political economy, finance, and sociology. It contains short book reviews, lists of new books, surveys of the contents of French periodicals, and notices of second-hand books for sale by Giard & Brière. Attention may also be called to the *Nouvelle revue historique de droit français* (*supra*, p. 36), and to the *Revue trimestrielle de droit civil* (*supra*, p. 51), as French bibliography occupies a regular place in both these periodicals.

Several catalogues require mention. The earliest of value is the catalogue of the library of the *Cour de Cassation*,³ which appeared in 1819 and 1825 in two volumes. The bar association at Paris⁴ published a two-volume catalogue of its library in 1866; a later catalogue of the same library⁵ was published in 1880. In 1884 a catalogue was published of the old and modern books in the library of the noted scholar

¹ *Revue bibliographique de droit et de jurisprudence*. Paris, 1869.

² *Revue bibliographique des ouvrages de droit, de jurisprudence, d'économie politique, de science financière et de sociologie*. Paris, Giard & Brière.

³ *Catalogue des livres composant la bibliothèque de la Cour de cassation. Deuxième partie. Jurisprudence*. Paris, . . . 1819-1825. 2 vol.

⁴ *Catalogue des livres imprimés de la Bibliothèque des Avocats à la cour impériale de Paris*. Paris, Durand, 1866-67. 2 vol.

⁵ *Catalogue des livres imprimés de la Bibliothèque des Avocats à la cour d'appel de Paris. Tome I. Théologie et jurisprudence*. Paris, A. Durand, 1880. 486 p.

Laboulaye; ¹ the first 209 pages of the book include the legal literature in that library. The *Préfecture* of the Department of the Seine, ² whose catalogue we have already mentioned, published a catalogue of its French law books in 1898. We might also add that in 1890 to 1896 the National Library in Paris ³ published a four-volume catalogue of the briefs, pleadings, and other documents filed before 1790; it was edited by A. Corda, an assistant in the library.

An exceedingly useful publication, not only for the actual statement of the law, but for the bibliography of every important subject in law is the encyclopaedic work in 37 volumes *Répertoire général alphabétique du droit français* ⁴ (1886–1905), to which supplements are now beginning to be issued. The essays on the various topics are accompanied by extensive bibliographies.

A number of works on special branches of French law are useful for bibliographic purposes. For the literature dealing with the history of French law and its institutions, the work of *Gavet* ⁵ published in 1899 is the most important; it is exhaustive in its discussions of early legal literature. Two other useful sources of literature on French legal history are Warnkoenig's ⁶ *Französische Staats und- Rechtsgeschichte*, which

¹ Laboulaye, Edouard. Catalogue de livres anciens et modernes . . . Paris, 1884. 478 p.

² France. Préfecture du département de la Seine. Catalogue de la Bibliothèque administrative. Paris, Imp. Municipale, 1898.

³ Paris. Bibliothèque nationale. Catalogue des factums et d'autres documents judiciaires antérieurs à 1870. Par A. Corda . . . Paris, Plon, Nourrit & Cie, 1890–6. 4 vol.

⁴ Répertoire général alphabétique du droit français, edited by Fuzier-Herman. Paris, Larose & Tenin, 1886–1906. 37 vol. Same. Supplement, A–Ann, 1911.

⁵ Gavet, G. Sources de l'histoire des institutions et du droit français. Manuel de bibliographie historique. Paris, Larose, 1899. 783 p.

⁶ Warnkoenig, L. A. & Stein, L. Französische staats- und rechts-geschichte. 2nd ed. Bâle, 1875. 3 vol.

contains an extended bibliography; and *Koenigswarter's*¹ work on the sources of French law previous to the fifteenth century. Two more recent works on the history of French law by *Glasson*² and by *Viollet*³ are likewise useful as bibliographic sources of information. The monograph on France contributed to the first volume of the Continental Legal History Series (*supra*, p. 40) contains bibliographic notes of importance, as does also the third volume in the series, *Brissaud's*⁴ history of French private law.

The enactment of the French civil code began a new era in the history of French law, and from that time several bibliographies on the literature of the civil law made their appearance. In 1809 *Mauguin*⁵ published his 12-volume work on the principal French and foreign works relating to the Civil Code, the Commercial Code, and the Code of Civil Procedure. In 1808 *Seidensticker*⁶ published his intro-

¹ Koenigswarter, L. J. Sources et monuments du droit français antérieurs au xv. siècle ou Bibliothèque de l'histoire du droit civil français depuis la première origine jusqu'à la rédaction officielle des coutumes. Paris, Durand, 1853.

² Glasson, E. Histoire du droit et des institutions de la France. Paris, P. Pichon, 1887-1903. 8 vol.

³ Viollet, P. M. Droit privé et sources. Histoire du droit civil français, accompagnée de notions de droit canonique et d'indications bibliographiques . . . 3. éd. Paris, L. Larose & L. Tenin, 1905. 1012 p.

⁴ Brissaud, Jean. A history of French private law. v. 3 of the Continental Legal History Series. Boston, Little, Brown & Co., 1912. 922 p.

⁵ Mauguin, François. Bibliothèque, ou Journal du Barreau et des Ecoles de droit, ou examen des principaux ouvrages français et étrangers qui ont rapport aux Codes civil, de commerce, de procédure . . . 1809-12. 12 vol.

⁶ Seidensticker, J. A. L. Einleitung in den Codex Napoleon, handelnd von dessen literatur, geschichte, plan und methode, verbindung mit der übrigen französischen legislation, quellen, verhältniss zu den älteren gesetzen und rechten, zu den supplementarischen dispositionen und zur doctrin, verbreitung. Tübingen, Cotta, 1808.

duction to the Code Napoléon, dealing with its literature, history, plan, and method. The next important bibliography devoted to civil law is *Dramard's*¹ work published in 1879. It is a bibliography with descriptive and occasionally critical notes, listing the French books and articles under their appropriate headings, the arrangement of the material following that of the French Civil Code.

On commercial law, we have *Pardessus's*² bibliography, published in 1821, which was later incorporated into that same author's *Cours de droit commercial*. *Renouard's*³ treatise on bankruptcy contains in part one a history of the law of bankruptcy, and at the end of each chapter contains a bibliography on the subject of the chapter, with critical notes on the literature.

On notaries, we have *Amiaud's*⁴ bibliographic researches on French notarial law, of which part one contains a bibliography of works on French notaries, and volume two, the older and modern works relating to notaries, published anonymously or abroad.

On criminal law there is an extensive and critical discussion of French literature at pp. 229-285 of von Thót's article in *Der Gerichtssaal*, 1912 (*supra*, p. 45).

In 1886 *R. Souhart*⁵ published his bibliography on the law of the chase and hunting.

¹ Dramard, E. *Bibliographie raisonnée du droit civil*. . . Paris, Firmin-Didot & Cie, 1879. 368 p.

² Pardessus, J. M. *Bibliothèque de droit commercial précédée d'un discours sur l'origine et les progrès de ce droit*. Paris, Impr. A. Egron, 1821.

³ Renouard. *Traité des faillites et banqueroutes*. 3 ed. Paris, Guillaumin, 1857. 2 vol.

⁴ Amiaud, Alb. *Recherches bibliographiques sur le notariat français*. Paris, Larose, 1881. 230 p.

⁵ Souhart, R. *Bibliographie générale des ouvrages sur la chasse, la vénerie et la fauconnerie publiés ou composés depuis le xv^e siècle jusqu'à ce jour, en français, latin, allemand, etc.* Paris, Rouquette, 1886.

On administrative law we have *La Peyrie's*¹ bibliography, published in 1848, and *Aucoc's*² work on the French Council of State before and after 1789.

GERMANY.

Germany has always been prolific in the publication of legal bibliographies. Most of the general bibliographies already mentioned, published in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, were edited by Germans. A few of the later eighteenth century bibliographies confining themselves to the German literature are the following: *Storr's*³ work on German legal literature from 1771 to 1780; *Westphal's*⁴ systematic introduction to the best books on law and related sciences, the second edition of which was published in 1779, followed by a later edition by Gruber in 1791; *Fischer's*⁵ bibliography of Germanic law, which appeared in 1782; and *Hellbach's*⁶ select bibliography, with critical notes, published in two volumes in 1787-1794.

¹ La Peyrie. *Bibliographie administrative ou nomenclature méthodique et raisonnée des Recueils de lois et d'arrêts, des instructions et règlements ministériels, des traités de jurisprudence et de doctrine administratives, suivie d'une liste des documents officiels et des principaux ouvrages publiés en France sur les diverses matières de l'administration.* Paris, Joubert, 1848.

² Aucoc. *Le Conseil d'Etat avant et depuis 1789 . . . Etude historique et bibliographique.* Paris, impr. nat., 1876.

³ Storr, W. L. *Juristische litteratur der deutschen von 1771 bis 1780.* Dessau, Frankfurt am Main, 1783-1787. 3 vol.

⁴ Westphal, E. Chr. *Systematische anleitung zur kenntniss der besten bücher in der rechtsgelahrtheit und in den damit verbundenen wissenschaften.* 2. aufl. Leipzig, 1779. 3. aufl. von J. F. Gruber, 1791.

⁵ Fischer, F. C. J. *Litteratur des germanischen rechts.* Leipzig, Schwickert, 1782.

⁶ Hellbach, J. C. von. *Entwurf einer auserlesenen bibliothek für rechtsgelehrte mit zweckmässiger kritik und ladenpreisen. Mit einem sach- und schriften-register.* Erfurt, Keyser, 1787-1794. 2 vol.

in 1819 Ulmenstein¹ published his bibliography of civil law, with a list of the books published during the preceding 30 years. Enslin's² *Bibliotheca juridica*, the second edition of which was published in 1840 by W. Engelmann, lists all the useful books which appeared in Germany between 1750 and 1839; a supplement brought this work down to 1849. G. W. Wuttig³ continued the work by publishing a supplement covering the years 1849 to 1867, the date of the origin of the North German Federation. In 1877 Ludwig Rossberg,⁴ of Leipzig, published a second volume of this continuation. The work of Wuttig-Rossberg is an alphabetical compilation in two volumes of all the books on law and political science which appeared in Germany and Austria from 1849 to 1876. W. N. Schulze⁵ covered the period 1867 to 1874 by the publication of an alphabetical subject-bibliography, the material being arranged chronologically within the subject. All the works mentioned above after Enslin contain subject indexes. In 1886, Leuckart⁶ published the fifth edition of

¹ Ulmenstein, F. G. A. Handbibliothek des civilrechts nebst einem verzeichniss der in den letzten 30 jahren erschienenen juristischen schriften. Berlin, Flettner, 1819.

² *Bibliotheca juridica*. Hrsg. von T. C. F. Enslin. 2. aufl. von W. Engelmann. Leipzig, W. Engelmann, 1840-1849. 1 vol. & supp.

³ Wuttig, G. W. *Bibliotheca juridica*. Handbuch der gesammten neueren juristischen u. staatswissenschaftlichen literatur. 1849-1867. Leipzig, O. A. Schulz, 1867. 330 p.

⁴ *Same*. Zweiter band, die jahre 1867 bis mitte 1876 umfassend. Bearb. von Ludwig Rossberg. Leipzig, Rossberg, 1877.

⁵ Schulze, W. N. Die reichsrechtliche literatur seit entstehung des norddeutschen bundes, 1867 bis ende 1874, in lexicalisch chronologischer ordnung aufgestellt. Mit materien register. Leipzig, Stauffer, 1875. 95 p.

⁶ Leuckart. Systematische uebersicht der in Deutschland erschienenen bemerkenswerthen schriften über staats- u. rechtswissenschaften mit besonderer berücksichtigung der erscheinungen welche sich auf den preussischen staat und das deutsche reich beziehen. Breslau, 1886. 5. aufl.

his systematic survey of the notable works relating to Prussian and German law. Wolf's *Juristisches Vademecum*, which ceased publication about 1900, was a dictionary catalogue of the principal German law books in print. It was issued periodically at Leipzig. Holtzendorff's *Rechtslexicon* (Leipzig, 1876, 2 v.) contains useful bibliographic information under each article of the lexicon.

In 1868 Otto Mühlbrecht,¹ of Berlin, began the publication of his *Uebersicht der gesamten staats- und rechtswissenschaftlichen Literatur*, which since then has continued in bimonthly numbers to list the legal literature of Germany and other countries of Europe in alphabetical order. In 1868 Mühlbrecht² published his bibliography of Prussian legal literature. Reference has already been made to the publication of Mühlbrecht's³ *Wegweiser*, or "Guide to the modern literature of law," published in two volumes in 1893 and 1901. This is a subject catalogue of the literature produced in Germany between the years 1868 and the date of publication. Several important sections of the book are also devoted to foreign law, arranged by country.

Other useful bibliographies we may mention are the edition of Mollat⁴ and Weigel, a systematic index of the principal

¹ Mühlbrecht, Otto. *Uebersicht der gesamten staats- und rechtswissenschaftlichen literatur* . . . Berlin, Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht, 1869 et seq.

² Mühlbrecht, Otto. *Die literatur der preussischen staats- und rechtswissenschaft. Uebersicht der in den jahren 1849 bis ende 1867 Deutschland im druck erschienenen bemerkenswerthen staats- und rechtswissenschaftlichen schriften, welche sich auf den preuss. staat beziehen* . . . Berlin, 1868. 120 p.

³ Mühlbrecht, Otto. *Wegweiser durch die neuere litteratur der rechts- und staatswissenschaften* . . . 2. aufl. Berlin, Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht, 1893-1901. 2 vol. (vol. 1, 2nd ed.).

⁴ Mollat, C. T. O. *Weigel's systematisches verzeichniss der hauptwerke der deutschen literatur auf dem gebiete der rechts- und staatswissenschaften von 1820-1882*. Leipzig, Weigel, 1886. 106 p.

works on German law produced between 1820 and 1882, and Manz's ¹ *Bibliotheca juridica*, the eighth edition of which was published in 1885. The *Bibliotheca juridica*,² published annually by an association of law publishers, is a useful booklet, as it lists all the important German works, with their prices, by subject matter and character of the work—for example, treatises, commentaries, text editions, etc.; it is edited by short title only and contains no other bibliographic information. During the years 1906 and 1907, Georg Maas,³ formerly assistant librarian of the supreme court of Germany and now librarian of the Imperial military court at Berlin, published his *Jurisprudentia germaniæ*. It is a careful subject catalogue and bibliography of the literature of Germany for the years 1905 and 1906; unfortunately, the work was published for only two years. Maas is also the author of valuable bibliographies on German civil law (*infra*).

Since 1906, when the second series of Kirchenheim's *Centralblatt für Rechtswissenschaft* made its appearance, Hinrichs, the publisher of that periodical, has appended a quarterly supplement called *Neue Bücher über Rechts- und Staatswissenschaften*. Hinrichs' ⁴ *Vierteljahrs-katalog der Neuigkeiten des deutschen Buchhandels*, published since 1846, contains a section on law which since 1906 is also separately issued. There

¹ *Bibliotheca juridica*. Verzeichniss der vorzüglichsten werke aus allen zweigen der rechts- und staatswissenschaften. 8. ausg. Wien, G. J. Manz, 1885.

² *Bibliotheca juridica*. Systematisches verzeichniss der neueren und gebräuchlicheren auf dem gebiete der rechts- und staatswissenschaft erschienenen gesetzausgaben, etc. . . . Leipzig, Rosberg.
Maas, Georg. *Jurisprudentia Germaniæ*. Bibliographie der deutschen gesetzgebung und rechtswissenschaft . . . Berlin, W. Moeser 1906-7. (1905-6.)

⁴ Hinrichs, J. C. *Vierteljahres katalog der neuigkeiten des deutschen buchhandels* . . . Leipzig, Hinrichs, 1901 et seq.

are also semiannual and quinquennial catalogues with classified indexes.

We take the liberty of calling special attention to the recent *Guide to the law and legal literature of Germany* (1912),¹ published by the Library of Congress. In that work an attempt has been made to present systematically and with critical evaluation the important legal literature of Germany. The Library hopes to issue similar guides for the other important countries of Europe.

Various periodical publications since the early part of the nineteenth century have made a specialty of conveying bibliographic information. In 1826 the *Jahrbücher der gesammten deutschen juristischen Literatur*² was founded; it lasted until 1836. From 1837 to 1848 the *Kritische jahrbücher für deutsche Rechtswissenschaft*³ was published at Leipzig. From 1853 to 1859 Professors Arndts, Bluntschli, and Pözl edited the *Kritische Ueberschau der deutschen Gesetzgebung*,⁴ which in 1859 was superseded by the *Kritische Vierteljahresschrift für Gesetzgebung und Rechtswissenschaft*,⁵ still issued currently. It makes a specialty of book reviews and bibliographic information. In October, 1883, the *Centralblatt für Rechtswissenschaft*, a most important bibliographic periodical, published a 78-page survey, arranged by subject

¹ Borchard, E. M. *Guide to the law and legal literature of Germany*. Washington, G. P. O., 1912. 226 p.

² *Jahrbücher der gesammten deutschen juristischen literatur*. Von Schunck. Erlangen, 1826-36. 27 vol.

³ *Kritische jahrbücher für deutsche rechtswissenschaft*. Von Richter & Robert Schneider. Leipzig, 1837-1848. 24 vol.

⁴ *Kritische ueberschau der deutschen gesetzgebung*. Hrsg. von L. Arndts, J. C. Bluntschli & J. Pözl. München, Verlag der literarisch-artistischen anstalt, 1853-9. 6 vol.

⁵ *Kritische vierteljahresschrift für gesetzgebung und rechtswissenschaft*. Hrsg. von J. Pözl, etc. München, Literarisch-artistische anstalt, etc., 1859 et seq.

matter, of the literature on German law covering the years 1880 to 1883. In 1894 this same journal published as a supplement the volume *Juristischer Literaturbericht*, which covered the literature from 1884 to 1894 (Leipzig, Hinrichs, 1896. 360 p.). In 1887 and 1888 a publication called *Juristischer Literaturbericht*¹ was published periodically, but was superseded in 1889 by the *Juristisches Literaturblatt*, edited by Albert Keil (Berlin, Heymann), which contains short critical bibliographies on special subjects, as well as extensive book reviews. The *Juristische Novitäten*, a useful bibliographic source of information, edited by J. A. Barth, has appeared monthly since 1895 (Leipzig, Dietrich). The firm of J. Schweitzer, in Munich, issues at regular intervals *Schweitzer's Literaturbericht*, which, besides announcing the recent publications of that firm, reports in alphabetical order the new books published in Germany on law and related sciences. This *Literaturbericht* is now (1912) in its sixth year. The *Deutsche Juristen-Zeitung* contains a section in each of its numbers devoted to recent legal literature and a survey of general legal periodicals (Berlin, O. Liebmann, 1896 et seq.).

Two bibliographies of German periodicals, rival publications, merit our attention. They are the *Deutscher Journal-Katalog*² and Sperling's *Zeitschriften Adressbuch*³. Each of them began issue in 1865, and is published annually. One section is devoted to legal periodicals.

Several important catalogues, useful as sources of information for legal literature, have been published in Germany. One of the best of these is the catalogue of the Library of the

¹ *Juristischer literaturbericht*. Trier, H. Stephanus, 1887-1888.

² *Deutscher journal-katalog für 1904*. Zusammenstellung von über 3000 titeln deutscher zeitschriften. Hrsg. von Schulze & Co., Leipzig. 127 p.

³ *Sperling's Zeitschriften Adressbuch*. Stuttgart, H. O. Sperling.

Supreme Court at Leipzig,¹ of which two volumes appeared in 1882 and 1890, respectively; subsequent acquisitions appear in the form of manuscript supplements. The Library of the German Reichstag² is rich in legal literature; its catalogue was first published in five volumes (1890 to 1899), subsequent additions being listed in supplements. The catalogue of the reference collection³ contains lists of the important literature on the different branches of law; the third edition of this catalogue was printed in 1902. The catalogue of the Library of the Prussian Ministry of the Interior⁴ was published in three volumes (1904 to 1909). One of the best modern catalogues is the catalogue of the German Department of Justice,⁵ the third edition of which appeared in 1909.

Other catalogues of minor importance are the catalogue of the Chamber of Commerce of Berlin,⁶ which appeared in 1903; the catalogue of the Chamber of Commerce of Halle,⁷ published in 1908, with a supplement in 1909; and

¹ Katalog der Bibliothek des Reichsgerichts. Bearbeitet von K. Schulz. Leipzig, Breitkopf & Härtel, 1882-90. 2 vol.

Same. Nachtrag I. 1888-1890. (In manuscript.) [No. 1-5.]

Same. No. 6-25. (Dec., 1890-May, 1895.) (In manuscript.)

Same. N. Reihe, No. 1-12 (Jan., 1897-Dec., 1900). (In manuscript.)

Same. Zugangsverzeichnis der Bibliothek . . . No. 1-5 (Jan., 1908-Aug., 1909).

² Katalog der bibliothek des Reichstages . . . Berlin, 1890-99. 5 vol.

Same. Monatliches zugangsverzeichniss. 1904 et seq.

³ Bibliothek des Reichstages. Katalog der handbibliothek. 3. ausg. Januar, 1902. Berlin. 188 p.

⁴ Katalog der Bibliothek des Königlich Preussischen Ministeriums des Innern. Vol. 1-3. 1904-9.

⁵ Katalog der Bibliothek der Reichsjustizamts. 3. aufl. Berlin, Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht, 1909. 2277 p.

⁶ Berlin. Korporation der Kaufmannschaft. Katalog der bibliothek . . . 1903. Berlin, 1903. 601 p.

⁷ Halle. Handelskammer Bücherei. Verzeichnis der bücherei der handelskammer zu Halle . . . 1908. 281 p.

Same. 1. Nachtrag. Halle, 1909. 55 p.

a catalogue of the recent accessions in the municipal library of Frankfurt am Main,¹ volume 1 of which was published in 1908 and contains a section on law.

Germany has published many important works of bibliographic value for special subjects. In the field of legal history, we may note *Christopher Weidlich's*² biobibliography of the notable legal scholars living in 1748. This was followed by a supplement published from 1757 to 1765, followed in turn by a *Lexikon* published in 1766. A new edition of Weidlich's work in five volumes, containing short biobibliographic sketches of living jurists, was begun in 1781. The introduction and part one are a bibliographic summary of legal literature then in existence. *Costa's*³ bibliography of German legal history, published in 1858, while not complete, is, nevertheless, one of the most useful bibliographic works of German legal and political institutions that has been published. Its bibliographic lists of municipal documents by periods and by classes of material are important.

The remarkable work by R. Stintzing on the history of German legal science (*Geschichte der deutschen Rechtswissenschaft*)⁴ merits a special place in a monograph of this kind. That work, brought down to 1700 by the original

¹ Frankfurt am Main. Stadtbibliothek. Katalog der neueren bestände . . . Frankfurt a. M., Gebrüder Knauer, 1908. Vol. 1. 368 p.

² Weidlich, Ch. Geschichte der jetzt lebenden rechts gelehrten in Teutschland. Merseburg, Schubarth, 1748. Part 1. 708 p.

Same. Nachrichten von den jetzt lebenden rechts gelehrten. Halle, Kümmler, 1757-65. (6 parts.)

Same. Lexicon . . . Halle, Grunert, 1766. 202 p.

Same. Biographische nachrichten . . . Halle, Hemmerde, 1781-8. 5 vols.

³ Costa, E. H. Bibliographie der deutschen rechtsgeschichte. Braunschweig, C. A. Schwetschke & Sohn, 1858. 342 p.

⁴ Stintzing, R. Geschichte der deutschen rechtswissenschaft. 4 vols. v. 3 and v. 4 by Dr. Ernst Landsberg. München, R. Oldenburg, 1880-1910.

author, and continued until modern times by Dr. Ernst Landsberg, records the contributions of every prominent German scholar to the development of legal science in all its branches. For bibliographic purposes it is a mine of information.

The bibliographic notes running through the essay on Germany in the first volume of the Continental Legal History Series (*supra*, p. 40) are also useful in the field of legal history.

Homeyer's¹ bibliographic discussions of the law books of the Middle Ages and their manuscripts is an important bibliographic contribution. For the early literature also, Stobbe's² *Geschichte der deutschen Rechtsquellen*, published in two volumes, 1860 to 1864, is an important work.

In the field of public law, Pütter's³ *Litteratur des teutschen Staatsrechts*, a critical survey of German legal literature, from the beginning to the date of its publication, is important; it was begun in 1776, the fourth volume being published by Klüber in 1791. J. T. Roth⁴ published a supplement to Pütter's *Litteratur* in 1791. Nor should we fail to mention again Mohl's valuable work (*supra*, p. 42) published in 1855. During the present year (1912) P. Wentzcke⁵ has published a critical bibliography of the ephemeral and pamphlet literature on German constitutional law and

¹ Homeyer, G. Die deutschen rechtsbücher des mittelalters und ihre handschriften. Berlin, 1856.

² Stobbe, O. Geschichte der deutschen rechtsquellen. Brunswick, 1860-64. 2 vol.

³ Pütter, J. St. & Klüber, J. L. Litteratur des teutschen staatsrechts. Göttingen, 1776, 1783; Erlangen, 1791. 4 vol.

⁴ Roth, J. Th. Beiträge zum deutschen staatsrecht und zur litteratur desselben. . . . Ein nachtrag zu Pütter's litteratur. Nürnberg, 1791.

⁵ Wentzcke, P. Kritische bibliographie der flugschriften zur deutschen verfassungsfrage 1848-1851. Halle, Niemeyer, 1912.

history, relating especially to the troublous period of 1848-1851.

In the field of civil law we have referred to the annual bibliographies by *Georg Maas*¹ which have appeared since 1888; they were bound in one volume from 1888 to 1898 and in another from 1899 to 1903. These bibliographies appeared annually until 1904 in the *Archiv für bürgerliches Recht*. Since 1904 this periodical publishes biennially a *Civilistische Rundschau*, or critical survey of recent literature in civil law. Reference must also be made to the bibliography of the official material on the Civil Code, published by *Georg Maas*² in 1897. From 1898 to 1901, *Otto Mühlbrecht*³ published three parts of a bibliography of the Civil Code, discussing particularly the literature in Germany since 1877, the year of great legal reforms and of the codification of important branches of the law. It is useful for the literature of the various commissions and the successive drafts of the German Civil Code.

In 1865, *Walther*⁴ published a bibliography of German civil procedure. In 1884, *Birkmeyer*⁵ compiled an exten

¹ Maas, Georg. Bibliographie des bürgerlichen rechts. 1888-1898. Berlin, C. Heymann, 1899. 387 p.

Same. 1899-1903.

² Maas, Georg. Bibliographie der amtlichen materialien zum B. G. B. für das Deutsche Reich. . . . Berlin, J. Guttentag, 1897. 38 p.

³ Mühlbrecht, Otto. Bibliographie des bürgerlichen gesetzbuches für das Deutsche Reich und seiner nebensetze. Berlin, Pottkammer & Mühlbrecht, 1898-1901. Pt. 1, 3. (pt. 1, 3rd ed.)

⁴ Walther, O. A. Die literatur des gemeinen civil-processes, und seine bearbeiter bis auf die zeiten des jüngsten reichsabschieds. Ein beitrage zur culturgeschichte des gemeinen deutschen civil-processes überhaupt. Nordhausen, 1865.

Same. Complete. Erlangen, 1866.

⁵ Birkmeyer, Carl. Zusammenstellung der gesammten bis jetzt zur reichs-civil-process-ordnung erschienenen literatur, geordnet nach der reihenfolge der gesetz-paragrafen. (In Gruchot's Beiträge, 1884. p. 179-241.)

sive bibliography of the literature on the German Code of Civil Procedure, arranged in accordance with the sections of that code. The work was published in *Gruchot's Beiträge* (1884, pp. 179-241). An extensive annual survey of the literature on German civil procedure, bankruptcy and non-contentions jurisdiction is printed in the *Zeitschrift für deutschen Zivilprozess* (Berlin, Heymann).

For commercial law we may call attention to *Voigtel's*¹ survey of the literature from 1852 to 1875; and we may again mention the bibliographic lists contained in the annual volumes of the *Zeitschrift für das gesammte Handelsrecht* founded by Goldschmidt (Stuttgart, F. Enke) in 1858.

In the field of criminal law we have already mentioned the bibliographies of *Blümner*, *Brunner*, *Böhmer*, and *Kappler* in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. To these we may add the treatise of *Feuerbach*,² one of the classicists of German criminal law; the fourteenth edition contains valuable bibliographic information. We may also mention a similar work by *Boehlau*³ on the sources and literature of German and Prussian criminal law.

GREECE.

Bibliographies of Greek law are rare. The literature for the years 1880 to 1885 was discussed by Professor Costi, of Athens, in Kirchenheim's *Centralblatt für Rechtswissenschaft* (vol. 5, No. 8, pp. 269-273). An alphabetical list of the

¹ Voigtel. Uebersicht der literatur des deutschen handelsrechts seit einföhrung des allgemeinen deutschen handelsgesetzbuchs, 1852-1875, nebst verzeichniss der deutschen juristischen zeitschriften und period. urtheilssammlungen. Berlin, Heymann, 1876. 191 p.

² Feuerbach, A. P. von. Lehrbuch des gemeinen in Deutschland gültigen peinlichen rechts. . . . With notes by Mittermaier. 14 ed. Giessen, Heyer, 1847.

³ Boehlau, H. Quellen und literatur des gemeinen deutschen und preussischen strafrechts. Weimar, Boehlau, 1859.

works published in Greece from 1886 to 1894 was prepared by Professor G. von Streit and published in German translation, by title only, in Kirchenheim's *Centralblatt für Rechtswissenschaft* (vol. 14, 1894, pp. 413-418). In 1908 Cesare Bertolini began the publication of a current bibliography on ancient Greek and Roman law, which is printed annually in the *Bullettino dell'Istituto di Diritto Romano*, of Rome. In the *Bulletin bibliographique* of the *Nouvelle revue historique de droit français* (supra) one section deals with *Droit oriental et droit grec*. In the 1883 volume of that periodical G. Barilleau contributed an article on the sources of Greek law (pp. 613-657). Professor von Thót's article in the *Gerichtssaal* (supra) devotes several pages (286-291) to the literature of Greek criminal law.

ITALY.

The useful bibliographies of Italian law may be quickly mentioned. (For a more complete record the student may be referred to the *Bibliotheca bibliographica* of Ottino¹ and Fumagalli.) In 1851 Orlando² published his bibliography of ancient Sicilian law; and in 1883 Pedone-Lauriel,³ of Paris, devoted a section of their catalogue of works published in France, to a list of law books published in Italy.

The Italian literature published during the years 1880 to 1885 was discussed by Professor Serafini, of Pisa, in Kirchenheim's *Centralblatt für Rechtswissenschaft* (vol. 5, No. 57, pp. 196-204). Lists of recent Italian legal literature appear in Mühlbrecht's

¹ Ottino, G., and Fumagalli, G. *Bibliotheca bibliographica italica*. Roma [etc.] 1889-1902. 2 vols. and 4 suppl. (the 3d and 4th by E. Calvi).

² Orlando, Diego. *Biblioteca di antica giurisprudenza siciliana*. Palermo, Pietro Morvillo, 1851. 204 p.

³ Catalogue général des ouvrages de droit de législation et de jurisprudence, . . . publiés en France . . . Précédé d'un supplément et de la bibliographie des ouvrages de droit et de jurisprudence publiés en Italie. Paris, G. Pedone-Lauriel, 1883. 55, 268 p.

Allgemeine Bibliographie der Staats- und Rechtswissenschaften and in Kirchenheim's *Centralblatt für Rechtswissenschaft*.

In 1884, E. Detken¹ published a bibliography of Italian and foreign law, which was intended to be a monthly periodical; it existed for a very brief period only. Probably the best periodical in Italy for legal literature is the *Rivista italiana per le scienze giuridiche*, which contains in each number a *Bollettino bibliografico*, and emphasizes Italian law throughout (Rome, Loescher, 1887 et seq.). In the year 1886, pages 71-108, this review published a critical article on the bibliography of Italian civil law; but it seems not to have been continued in subsequent years. The *Giurisprudenza italiana* (Torino, Unione Tip. Editr.) publishes annually a subject index which contains bibliographic notes. The first number (May, 1912) of the *Bibliografia giuridico-sociale*, published by the firm of Ermanno Loescher & Co., in Rome, is accompanied by the announcement that this bibliography of recent Italian works on law and social science will be issued at intervals of about six months. The bibliography is arranged by subject matter.

The legal history of modern Europe finds many of its original elements in Italy. The bibliographic information contained in the first volume of the Continental Legal History Series (*supra*, p. 40) will be found useful. On Italian legal history the bibliographies contained in the various chapters of Schupfer's² *Manuale di storia del diritto italiano* are the most complete of their kind.

The statutes of the mediæval Italian cities, which include the collections of local customs, ordinances, and other elements,

¹ Detken, E. *Bibliografia giuridica italiana e straniera, bollettino mensile dei libri, periodici, ecc. di giurisprudenza*. Naples, Detken, 1884.

² Schupfer, Francesco. *Manuale di storia del diritto italiano*. 4th ed. Città di Castello, S. Lapi, 1908. 783 p.

are one of the important sources of Italian law. Practically each city had a "Statute" of its own. The bibliography of these statutes has been the subject of research by a number of writers, to whom attention is here directed. *Francesco Bonaini* published an exhaustive study on the subject, *Alcuni appunti per servire ad una bibliografia degli statuti italiani*, which appeared in the *Annali delle Università Toscane*, volume 2, 1851 (pp. 141-234), and volume 3, 1854 (pp. 5-42). This was followed, in 1858, by the monograph of *Berlan*.¹ In 1876 *Manzoni*² published a valuable bibliography on Italian legal history, dealing principally with the city statutes. *Lozzi*'s³ bibliography of Italian history begins with a long chapter (pp. 1-87) on the Italian city statutes. Other bibliographies of history also include these statutes. In 1888 *La Mantia*⁴ published a bibliography of the various editions of the Italian city statutes. In 1891 *Gonetta*⁵ published a bibliography dealing with the statutes of the arts, trades, and crafts guilds, the oldest of the organizations of Italy, whose charters and statutes became an important component part of the city statutes, in that Italian commercial law finds its basis in these sources. A bibliography dealing with the legislation of the city of Venice alone was published in 1880 by *Valsecchi*.⁶

¹ Berlan, Fr. *Statuti italiani. Saggio bibliografico*. . . Venezia, Tip. del commercio, 1858. 151 p.

² Manzoni, Luigi. *Bibliografia statutaria e storica italiana*. Bologna, Romagnoli, 1876-9. 1 vol. in 2.

³ Lozzi, Carlo. *Biblioteca istorico della antica e nuova Italia. Saggio di bibliografia*. Imola, Galeati, 1886.

⁴ La Mantia, Fr. *Edizioni e studi di statuti italiani nel secolo XIX*. Torino, Bocca, 1888. 56 p.

⁵ Gonetta, Gius. *Bibliografia statutaria delle corporazioni d'arti e mestieri d'Italia*. Roma, Forzani, 1891. 99 p.

⁶ Valsecchi, Ant. *Bibliografia analitica della legislazione della repubblica di Venezia*. Venezia, Naratovich, 1880. 64, 37 p.

A bibliography of the principal works on legal philosophy published in Italy from Vico to the present day is found at volume 2, pages 378-392, of Hastie's translation of Liroy's *Philosophy of right*.¹

An extensive critical bibliography on the Italian literature of criminal law is published by Professor von Thót, at pages 291-350 of his article in the *Gerichtssaal* (1912). A special bibliography on the Italian literature on capital punishment, by *Viola*,² deserves attention.

The principal Italian law publishers—for example, the *Società editrice libraria*, of Milano, the *Unione tipografico-editrice torinese*, and *Hoepli*—all publish extensive catalogues, which among them include most of the important legal literature of Italy.

Special catalogues of law are rare in Italy. *Pagliuini*³ is the compiler of a general catalogue of Italian literature, including law, published during the years 1847 to 1899. A brief catalogue,⁴ by title only, arranged alphabetically, was published in 1896 by the Bar Association of Milano. It can scarcely be called useful; it is both antiquated and incomplete.

NETHERLANDS

There is only one legal bibliography, in the ordinary sense, which has scholarly value, and that, unfortunately, is now

¹ Liroy, Diodato. The philosophy of right, with special reference to the principles and development of law. Tr. from the Italian by W. Hastie. London, K. Paul, 1891. 2 vol.

² Viola, Orazio. . . . Bibliografia italiana della pena di morte. Catania, Premiato stab. cromo-tip. industriale, 1904. 71 p.

³ Pagliuini, A. Catalogo generale della libreria italiana. 1847-1899. Milano, 1901-5. 3 v. Primo supplemento 1900-1910, fasc. 1, Milano, 1911.

Same. Indice per materie. Milano, 1908-

⁴ Catalogo della Biblioteca. Collegio degli avvocati in Milano. Milano, 1896. 72 p.

almost 30 years old. This work is Oppen and Sasse's *Nederlandsche rechtsliteratuur*,¹ in five volumes. The work is carefully divided by subject matter, with cross-references; periodical articles are included. It differs from other bibliographies in that it includes statements of law, and may well be called a *catalogue raisonnée* and digest of Dutch law.

In 1852 *Presburg*² published a bibliography of Dutch law, which, naturally, is now antiquated. In October, 1885, a survey of Dutch legal literature, published during the years 1880 to 1885, by *Professor H. L. Drucker*, of Groeningen, was printed in *Kirchenheim's Centralblatt für Rechtswissenschaft* (vol. 5, No. 1, pp. 2-7). In 1902 and 1904, respectively, *Martinus Nijhoff*³ published a useful catalogue, which has practically the value of a bibliography. Part one, published in 1902, takes up the legal literature of Holland previous to 1795; and part two, the literature from 1795 to 1904. Nijhoff has also published a four-page pamphlet, giving a select bibliography of Dutch law. It contains the material useful for a knowledge of the law now in force in the Netherlands.

Holland abounds in catalogues. A few of those of modern value will be taken up in chronological order. In 1874 *Nijhoff*⁴ published a *Bibliotheca juridica*, a catalogue of all

¹ Oppen, L. J., & Sasse, J. C. *Nederlandsche rechtsliteratuur*. . . 's Gravenhage, Belinfante, 1884-6. vol. 1-5.

² Presburg, J. M. *Bibliographie voor staats-, regts- en administratieve wetenschappen*. Leyden, Hazenberg, 1852.

Same. *Bijvoegsel tot de retsgeleerde bibliographie*. Leyden, Hazenberg, 1852.

³ Nijhoff, Martinus. *Législation et codification dans les Pays Bas*. La Haye, Martinus Nijhoff, 1902. I. (avant 1795).

Same. II. 1795-1904. La Haye, Martinus Nijhoff, 1904. 176 p.

⁴ *Bibliotheca juridica*. *Catalogus van alle boeken sedert 1837 in het koninkrijk der Nederlanden verschenen over staatswetenschappen, wetgeving en rechtsgeleerdheid*. . . 's Gravenhage, M. Nijhoff, 1874. 209 p.

the books published in Holland on law and political science from 1837 to 1874. In 1880 the Supreme Court of Holland¹ published a catalogue of its books; a manuscript supplement brings the catalogue down to 1909. The resources of the University Library at Amsterdam² were listed in catalogues issued at various times. A subject bibliography, arranged chronologically, of the dissertations and academic monographs published at the University of Amsterdam³ from 1787 to 1887, with a supplement from 1887 to 1892, was published in two small pamphlets in 1887 and 1893, respectively. A catalogue of all the theses defended at the universities in Holland from 1700 to 1898 was published in 1898 by Burgersdijk and Niernuans in Leiden. The department of justice of Holland⁴ published a catalogue of its library in 1891; in 1908 a new edition was issued, annual supplements bringing the work down to 1911. The catalogue is carefully divided by subject matter and appears to be the best of the recent Dutch catalogues; it is also useful for work in comparative law, as its resources in the law of other countries are quite considerable.

¹ Catalogus der boekerij van den Hoogen Raad der Nederlanden. Opge-
maakt in 1880. 184, 2 p.

Same. Supplement (In manuscript). 1909.

² Amsterdam Universiteit Bibliotheek. Catalogus van boeken over
rechtsgeleerdheid en staatswetenschappen . . . Amsterdam, Stads-
drukkerij, 1882. 10 p.

Same. 1896-7. Amsterdam, . . . 61 p.

³ Amsterdam Universiteit. De academische rechts-literatuur van Ams-
terdam. 1787-1887. Met eene voorrede van T. M. C. Asser.
Amsterdam, 1887. 32 p.

Same. 1. vervolg, 1887-1892. Amsterdam, 1893. 23 p.

⁴ Netherlands. Departement van Justitie. Catalogus der Biblio-
theek . . . 1. deel. 's-Gravenhage, 1891. 772 p.

Same. New ed. 's-Gravenhage, 1908. 891 p.

1. supp. " 1909. 31 p.

2. " " 1910. 50 p.

3. " " 1911. 53 p.

The Bar Association Library in Amsterdam¹ published a catalogue of its books, by subject matter, in 1901, with a supplement in 1903.

The libraries of M. H. Godefroi² and of J. C. De Koning,³ both rich in legal literature, were donated to the University of Amsterdam, which published a catalogue of their contents in 1887 and 1902 respectively. *Frederik Muller & Co.*⁴ published in 1905 a catalogue of books on Roman-Dutch and old Dutch law. The National Library at The Hague⁵ published in 1908 a list of its reference works; under the section on law will be found most of the important legal literature of Holland. In 1910 there was published a catalogue of the works in the University Library at Amsterdam⁶ on the subject of notaries, which also includes practically all the important legal literature of Holland.

The best legal literature of Holland, with emphasis on legal history, is referred to in the footnotes of Prof. Van

¹ Catalogus der Bibliotheek behorende aan de Practizijns-societät te Amsterdam. 1901. 201 p.

Same. Alfabëtisch register op den Catalogus . . . 1903.

Same. Supplement . . . 1903.

² Catalogus van een belangrijk gedeelte der boekerij van rechtsgeleerdheid en staatswetenschap verzameld door Mr. M. H. Godefroi. Amsterdam, Stadsdrukkerij, 1887. 216 p.

³ Bibliotheek der Universiteit van Amsterdam. Boekerij van wijlen Mr. J. C. De Koning met andere aanwinsten op het gebied der staats- en rechtswetenschappen en der nieuwe letteren. Amsterdam, Stads-Drukkerij, 1902. 212 p.

⁴ Muller & Co. Catalogus van boeken. Romeinsch en oud-hollandsch recht. Amsterdam, Muller & Co., 1905. 76 p.

⁵ Netherlands. Koninklijke Bibliotheek. Lijst van de boekwerken en tijdschriften in de leeszaal en haar gaanderijen geplaatst ten gebruike van de bezoekers der Leeszaal. 's Gravenhage, Belinfante, 1908. 151 p.

⁶ Catalogus van de boeken betrekkelijk het notariat (in the University Library at Amsterdam). Amsterdam, druk, " 't Koggeschip," 1910. 382 p.

Hamel's contribution on the Netherlands in the first volume of the Continental Legal History Series (*supra*, p. 40).

Prof. von Thót's article in the *Gerichtssaal*, 1912, deals at length (pp. 173-201) with the Dutch literature on criminal law.

On the occasion of the Publishers' Convention at Amsterdam, in 1910, Martinus Nijhoff published a catalogue (1911) of all the books published in Holland since the eighteenth century.

PORTUGAL

There is a dearth of bibliographic information on the legal literature of Portugal. In 1900 Brito Aranha¹ published a brief alphabetical catalogue of Portuguese works for the study of the history and institutions of Portugal; among others some of the legal works are listed. There exists a two-volume *Bibliographia juridica portugalsis* by Alves De Sá, published at Lisbon; this work is reported by Antonio Mesquita de Figueiredo, of Lisbon, but no imprint is given, and the writer has been unable to secure further information about it. Senhor Mesquita de Figueiredo² prepared for the Library of Congress a select bibliography of Portuguese law, of some 49 pages, which is probably the best legal bibliography obtainable; it is in typewritten form at the Library of Congress. The Portuguese literature on criminal law is discussed by Prof. von Thót at pages 350-355 of his article in the *Gerichtssaal*, 1912.

RUSSIA

Russia's legal literature did not begin until about 1830. Bibliographic information is scanty; what we have we owe largely to Professor Engelmann, of Dorpat. In a bibliographic article in Kirchenheim's *Centralblatt für Rechtswissenschaft* (vol. 5, No. 12, pp. 409-419), Professor Engelmann

¹ Brito Aranha. *Bibliographie des ouvrages portugais* . . . Lisbonne, Imprimerie nationale, 1900. 90 p.

² Mesquita de Figueiredo. *Bibliotheca juridica portugalsis*. Lisbon, 1911. 49 p. (Ms. not published.)

undertook to discuss critically the Russian legal literature from 1880 to 1885, but, as a matter of fact, he gives valuable information on all the important literature published from 1830 to 1885. Professor Engelmann for many years contributed annual bibliographies of Russian law books to the *Centralblatt für Rechtswissenschaft*.

In 1896 A. Poworinsky¹ published a systematic guide to Russian literature on the judiciary system and on civil and criminal procedure.

In 1909 a catalogue of the University Library at St. Petersburg² was published, devoted especially to the resources of that library in legal bibliography and criminal law.

The *Zentralblatt der Rechtswissenschaft* (*supra*, p. 35), besides publishing a Russian edition, reports current Russian legal literature and excerpts the articles in Russian legal periodicals, with German translation.

The literature on Russian criminal law is reviewed by Prof. von Thót at pages 381-384 of his article in the *Gerichtssaal*, 1912.

The publishing house of *Prawo*, of St. Petersburg, publishes each year what professes to be a complete catalogue, by subjects, of all Russian legal publications. It is probably the most complete source of information on Russian legal literature taken as a whole.

An extensive bibliography of the legal literature of Poland published during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries has recently been issued (1912) by A. Suligowski.³

¹ Poworinskii, A. *Sistematicheskii ukazatel' russkoi literatury po sudoustroistvu i sudoproizvodstvu, grazhdanskomu i ugodovnomu*. St. Petersburg, 1896.

² St. Petersburg. Universitet. . . . Catalogue de la bibliothèque St. Pétersbourg, 1909. 133 p. (In Russian.)

³ Suligowski, Adolf. *Bibliografia prawnicza polska xix i xx wieku*. Warsaw, Aret, 1912. 538 p.

The Polish legal literature published during the years 1880 to 1885 was discussed by Prof. Kasperek, of Krakau, in Kirchenheim's *Centralblatt für Rechtswissenschaft* (vol. 5, No. 10-11, pp. 350-358).

A bibliography of Polish works on inheritance law which appeared during the years 1878-1889, was published in 1891.¹

SPAIN

Undoubtedly the most useful Spanish legal bibliography is *Torres Campos's*² two-volume work. Volume one covers the legal literature by subject matter from 1800 to 1880, and volume two from 1881 to 1896. This work is complementary to his studies on Spanish and foreign legal bibliography published in 1878 (*supra*, p. 32).

A bibliography of early Spanish legal literature is contained in the "specimen of a catalogue of the books on foreign law lately (1847) presented by Charles Purton Cooper to the Society of Lincoln's Inn",³ the various works are provided with extensive descriptive and bibliographic notes.

On the history of legal science in Spain, an important work by Ureña, the history of Spanish legal literature (*Historia de la literatura jurídica española*⁴) was published in 1906. It is a useful source book of early Spanish law and legal philosophy. The period covered ends at about the fourteenth century.

¹ Botwinski, Bibliografia prawnicza obejmująca dzieła z dziedziny prawa. (1878-1889.) Lwow, 1891.

² Torres Campos, Manuel. Bibliografía española contemporanea del derecho y de la política . . . 1800-1880 . . . Madrid, Fernando Fé, 1883. 208 p.

Same. 1881-1896. Madrid, Fernando Fé, 1898. 168 p.

³ Lincoln's Inn, Society of. Specimen of a catalogue of the books on foreign law lately presented by Charles Purton Cooper. London, C. Roworth & Sons, 1847. 80 p. (Spain.)

⁴ Ureña y Smenjaud, Rafael de. Historia de la literatura jurídica española. 2nd. ed. Madrid, Estab. tip. de I. Moreno, 1906. 2 vol.

The two volumes of biography of Spanish jurists *Jurisconsultos españoles*¹ published by the Real Academia de Jurisprudencia y Legislación, have only a slight bibliographic value.

A bibliography of important Spanish legal literature, with an historical outline of the laws of Spain and descriptive and bibliographical notes on the early codifications and compilations, is contained in the introduction (102 pages) of Schmidt's² *The civil law of Spain and Mexico*. Altamira's contribution on Spain to the first volume of the Continental Legal History Series (*supra*, p. 40) covers this same ground, besides presenting notes on Spanish legal literature which are of value.

Spanish literature for the period 1880 to 1885 is discussed by Prof. Oloriz, of Valencia, in Kirchenheim's *Centralblatt für Rechtswissenschaft* (vol. 5, No. 5, pp. 157-160). Imprints are omitted. Annual reports of the new works in Spanish legal literature have always been a feature of the *Centralblatt für Rechtswissenschaft*. Mühlbrecht's *Allgemeine Bibliographie der Staats- und Rechtswissenschaften* likewise periodically prints lists of the new works on Spanish law.

The history of the Spanish literature on criminal law is discussed at considerable length (pp. 356-377) by Prof. von Thót in his article in the *Gerichtssaal*, 1912.

Several catalogues warrant mention. The catalogue of the Council of State³ was published in 1877; the catalogue of the Department of Justice⁴ was issued in 1885; the Bar

¹ *Jurisconsultos españoles*. Biografías de los ex-Presidentes de la Academia y de los jurisconsultos anteriores al siglo xx inscritos en sus lapidas. Madrid, Hernandez, 1911. 2 vol.

² Schmidt, Gustavus. *The civil law of Spain and Mexico*. New Orleans, Rea, 1851. 376 p.

³ *Catálogo de la Biblioteca del Consejo de Estado*. Madrid, Gúilda, 1877. 421 p.

⁴ Spain. Ministerio de Gracia y Justicia. *Catálogo de la Biblioteca*. . . . Madrid, Ministerio de Gracia y Justicia, 1885. 303 p.

Association Library of Madrid ¹ published the first volume of its catalogue in 1889. In 1908 the Bar Association of Barcelona ² published a voluminous alphabetic subject catalogue of its library, with author index.

Firms like *Victoriano Suárez*,³ *Hijos de Reus*,⁴ and *Gongora* ⁵ publish their catalogues at frequent intervals. The two latter firms are the principal law publishers of Spain, and between them have brought out many of the important works.

Mention has already been made of the index to periodical articles prepared by the Bar Association of Barcelona in 1909.

SWITZERLAND

Swiss bibliographic information is contained in many of the general bibliographies and catalogues to which attention has already been called.

Professor *Eugen Huber's* ⁶ work on Swiss private law gives extensive bibliographic information in volumes 1 and 4. Prof. Huber, to whose brilliant labors the new Swiss Civil Code is largely due, prepared for Nijhoff a select bibliography of Swiss law, which the latter distributed in typewritten form in 1904.

In 1879 *Aloys Orelli* ⁷ published a monograph on the legal literature of Switzerland. The *Zeitschrift für schweizeri-*

¹ Catalogo de la Biblioteca del Ilustre Colegio de Abogados de Madrid . . . Vol. 1. Madrid, Tip. de los Huérfanos, 1889. 481 p.

² Barcelona. Colegio de abogados. Catálogo de las obras existentes en la biblioteca. Año 1908. Barcelona, Hinrich. 486 p.

³ Libreria de Victoriano Suárez. Catalogo de legislación, jurisprudencia, economía política y administración. Madrid . . . 144 p.

⁴ Hijos de Reus. Catalogo de las obras y publicaciones de la casa editorial Hijos de Reus. Madrid, 1908.

⁵ Gongora. Catalogo del centro editorial de Gongora. Madrid, 1909.

⁶ Huber, Eugen. System und geschichte des schweizerischen privatrechtes. Basel, C. Detloff, 1886-93. 4 vol.

⁷ Orelli, Aloys. Rechtsschulen und rechtsliteratur in der Schweiz vom ende des mittelalters bis zur gründung der Universitäten von Zürich u. Bern. Zürich, Schulthess, 1879. 107 p.

sches Recht, founded in 1852, has, since 1882 (when the literature of the years 1874-1881 was reviewed), included an annual bibliography of Swiss law. Numerous articles on the sources of law in the various cantons, which have from time to time appeared in this periodical, are useful also for bibliographical purposes, in particular for legal history.

A bibliography of Swiss periodicals, including law, by *Brandstetter*¹ appeared in 1896. He also published² in 1892, an index to articles in periodicals and collections, 1812-1890, continued 1891-1900 by Barth; section 7 of this index is devoted to *Verfassungs- und Rechtsgeschichte*.

Two important catalogues may be mentioned. The most valuable, perhaps, is that of the Library of the Federal supreme court at Lausanne,³ which was published in 1898, with a supplement in 1903. The catalogue of the National Library⁴ in its section on law includes practically all the important Swiss legal literature.

TURKEY

In 1908 Miss *Pratt*⁵ prepared a list of works in the New York Public Library relating to Mohammedan law; much of

¹ Brandstetter, Jos. Léop. *Bibliographie des revues, gazettes et almanachs suisses*. Berne, K. J. Wyss, 1896. 302 p.

² Brandstetter, J. L. *Repertorium über die in zeit u. sammelschriften der jahre 1812-1890 enthaltenen aufsätze u. mittheilungen*. . . . Basel, Gering, 1892.

Same. 1891-1900 . . . von Hans Barth. Basel, 1900.

³ *Bibliothek des schweizerischen Bundesgerichtes*. Katalog der Bibliothek . . . 1. (vom 31 Dec. 1897), 2. (Supplement vom 31 Dec. 1903). Lausanne, Ch. Viret-Genton, 1898-1903. 319 p.

⁴ Switzerland. *Bibliothèque fédérale*. Catalogue de la bibliothèque fédérale centrale. 1899. Fribourg, Delaspre & Fils, 1899. 854 p.

Same. 1. Supplement, 1899-1903. Bern, 1903. 107 p.

Same. 2. " 1907-1908. Lausanne, 1908. 171 p.

⁵ List of works in the New York Public Library relating to Mohammedan law. Prepared by Miss L. A. Pratt. . . . 10 p.

the important legal literature of Turkey is included in that list.

The *Nouvelle revue historique de droit français* in its annual *Bulletin bibliographique* lists the new works in Turkish legal literature. Prof. von Thót's article in the *Gerichtssaal* (1912) discusses briefly (pp. 386-387) the Turkish literature on criminal law.

With this we conclude our account of the formal printed literature on the bibliography of international and of continental law. It does not profess to be absolutely complete, but it is hoped that nothing important has been omitted.

Before leaving the subject attention may be called to the select manuscript bibliographies of foreign law which have been prepared upon the request of the Library of Congress by eminent scholars and jurists in every country. These bibliographies have been of invaluable assistance in bringing to the Library of Congress the best legal literature of the civilized States of the world.

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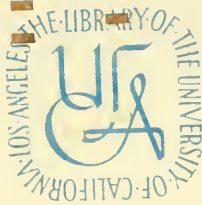
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